

Herald Tribune

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, etc.

TODAY'S WEATHER-PARIS: Bright periods... LONDON: Sunny... NEW YORK: Rain and fog...

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Thieu Will Quit If He Fails to Get Half of the Vote

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON, Sept. 12 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu officially opened his unopposed presidential campaign last night by saying that he would resign from office if he received less than 50 percent of the votes cast on Oct. 3.



President Thieu of South Vietnam waves as he leaves Saigon TV studio Saturday.

(Saigon police this morning seized two banners the youths were waving in front of the embassy, but the young men escaped. The tires of three cars were destroyed before embassy guards put out the flames, UPI said.)

With No Preconditions

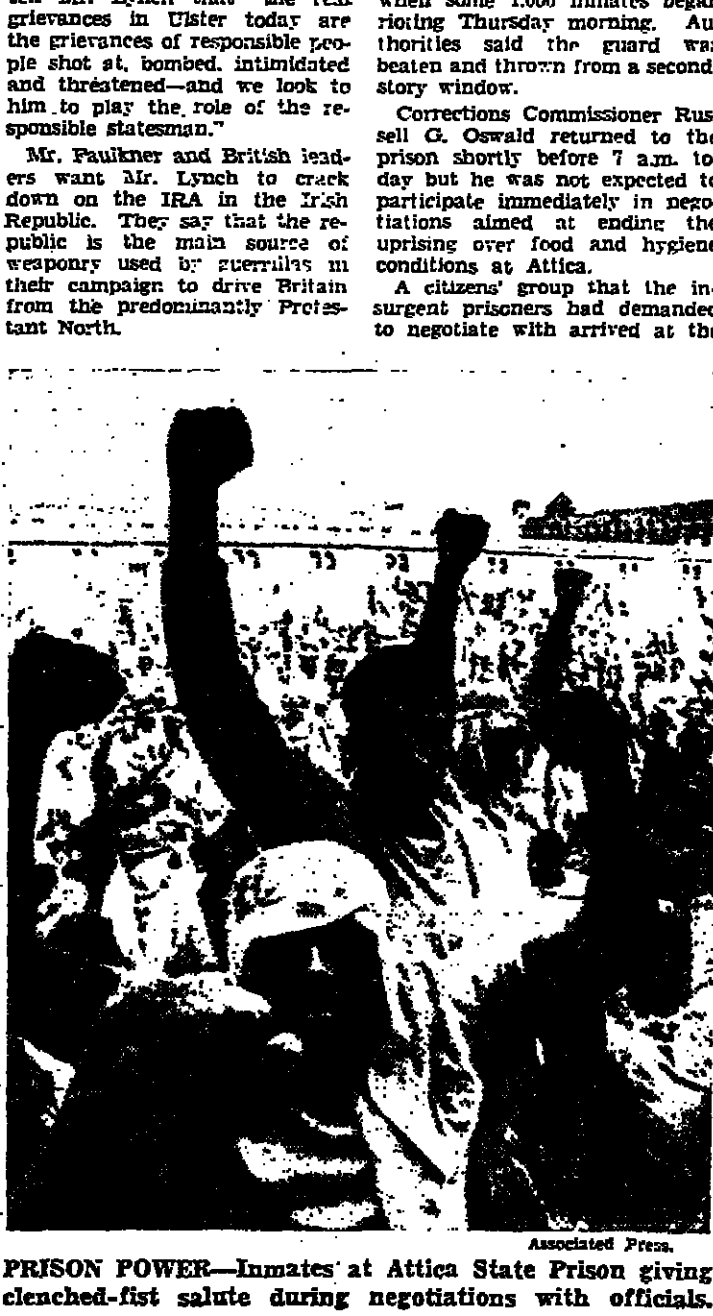
Dublin Agrees to Tripartite Talks

DUBLIN, Sept. 12 (NYT).—Irish Premier Jack Lynch said last night that he would accept the British invitation to tripartite talks with Prime Minister Edward Heath and Brian Mulroney, the prime minister of Northern Ireland, "without preconditions."

ed to Pull Down Power Pylon

RA Suspect Electrocutes Self Near Belfast, 3 Others Seized

BELFAST, Sept. 12 (UPI).—A suspected member of the outlawed Irish Republican Army electrocuted himself today while attempting to pull down a power line damaged in an earlier IRA strike, police said.



PRISON POWER—Inmates at Attica State Prison giving clenched-fist salute during negotiations with officials.

Burial Today Without Fanfare

News of Death of Khrushchev Given to Russians 2 Days Late

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Monday, Sept. 13 (NYT).—Soviet authorities this morning broke their silence and announced "with sorrow" the death Saturday of former Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, 77, who will be buried without full state honors later today.



Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev

was such a sensitive task that it probably required Politburo approval. And since the top leaders were scattered in different areas over the weekend, it probably took time to get a consensus on how to treat Mr. Khrushchev's death.

No Personal Signatures

It was signed by the Central Committee of the party and the Council of Ministers, and not by any of his currently powerful, former Kremlin colleagues, such as Leonid I. Brezhnev, Alexei N. Kosygin, or Nikolai V. Podgorniy, personally, as official obituaries usually are listed.

Nor was the time of his funeral or any information about it provided the Soviet people as is the case in funerals accorded high leaders who are given full state honors.

Citizens' Group Mediating

N.Y. Convicts Still Hold 38; A Guard Dies of Injuries

ATTICA, N.Y., Sept. 12 (UPI).—Insurgent prisoners still held 38 hostages today in a cellblock at the embattled Attica State Prison as authorities lowered the American flag to half-staff at dawn to mark the death of a prison guard.

Ecuador Chief Bars Chile Trip As Too Costly

QUITO, Ecuador, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—President Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra has turned down an invitation from Chile because a state visit would be too great a drain on the treasury, the government said today.

Decision by Mid-October

Nixon Calls for Proposals On Phase-2 Economic Plan

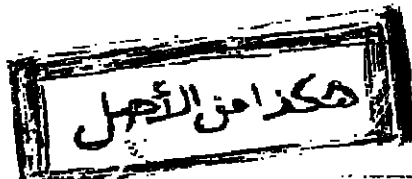
WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (NYT).—President Nixon instructed the cabinet-level Cost of Living Council yesterday to produce recommendations by Sept. 30 for "Phase 2" of the wage-price program, with the intention of a presidential decision by mid-October.

Suez Calm Despite Downing Of Egyptian Jet by Israelis

TEL AVIV, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Israeli troops went about their business as usual along the Suez Canal today and a military spokesman said, after an Egyptian announcement, that the downing of an Israeli jet was a retaliation for an earlier Israeli jet downing.

Colo. Bus Crash Kills 9 on Team

GARFIELD, Colo., Sept. 12 (AP).—A new school bus carrying members of a high school junior varsity football team went out of control on a mountain highway and crashed yesterday, killing eight players and a coach.



Saigon Units Continue Drive Below DMZ, Kill 33 of Foe

SAIGON, Sept. 12 (UPI)—A major South Vietnamese sweep across Quang Tri Province below the Demilitarized Zone has killed 33 Communist soldiers in "sporadic contacts," military spokesmen said today.

The largest single fight in the week-old operation "Tam Son 810," covering some 625 square miles of mountainous jungles, flared yesterday about eight miles west of the Fuller combat base, the spokesman said.

Government rangers also clashed with a North Vietnamese unit and killed 10 of the enemy with the support of fighter-bombers and artillery, the South Vietnamese command said. One South Vietnamese ranger was wounded.

Spokesmen said the South Vietnamese also captured 40 anti-tank mines and 30 rocket-propelled grenades in the action, about eight miles north of the old Khe Sanh U.S. Marine base.

Pacific Fleet Gets Big Mascot

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 12 (Reuters)—Adm. John McCall, commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific, yesterday received from Cambodia a heavy weapon captured from the Viet Cong—a 20-year-old elephant.

The elephant was presented to the admiral by a group of Cambodian generals. The officers said the admiral—now known here as Elephant Jack—had asked two trainers to accompany Cham Roum, or "Progress," as the elephant is known, to his headquarters in Hawaii. It appears the animal might become the mascot of the U.S. Pacific Fleet.

McGovern Urges U.S. Test Viet Cong's July Peace Bid

PARIS, Sept. 12 (WP)—Sen. McGovern, the Democratic presidential hopeful and longtime opponent of the Vietnam war, today said, "In a very real way, President Nixon holds the key to the jail cells of Hanoi."

Discussions with Viet Cong and North Vietnamese peace-talk delegates here convinced him "they meant business" in proposing to free all U.S. prisoners of war in exchange for total withdrawal of American troops and cessation of all bombing in Indochina by Dec. 31 or some fixed date soon thereafter.

In a news conference before flying to Saigon for a four-day visit, South Dakota senator urged the Nixon administration to "test without further delay"



MEDIATOR—Black Panther leader Bobby Seale arriving at Attica State Prison Saturday to try to help mediate dispute between prison officials and inmates.

Thieu to Quit If Not Given Majority Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

and "Down with (U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth) Bunker—Americans set the hell home."

The U.S. Embassy, which tried and failed to bring about a contested presidential election, commented through a spokesman last night that it was "studying" Mr. Thieu's speech.

In the speech, Mr. Thieu linked support for him at the polls with backing for the "spirit of anti-Communism." He said he needed a massive display of public support to provide him with "enough prestige to talk to the world, face the Communists and fight for and preserve the peace platform of the whole country."

He said that "because of the honor of the whole

country, if a president does not receive more than half of the votes cast, then I do not consider it proper for him to represent 15.5 million South Vietnamese people."

Mr. Thieu said he hoped that the voting could be carried out "in a most democratic way which cannot be called dishonest" and called on foreigners and Vietnamese, including the opposition, to observe as votes are cast and counted. He said he sincerely welcomed observers "anytime and anywhere in the country."

He said that from now until election day anyone, "provided he be a nationalist," would be free to express his opposition to the government so long as it is done "peacefully, that is, without the use of violence and force, and legally."

4 Southeast Asian Countries Exempt From Cut in U.S. Aid

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (NYT)—South Vietnam and three other Southeast Asian countries are being quietly exempted from the 10 percent cut in U.S. economic aid ordered by President Nixon last month, authoritative administration officials say.

The administration has made no public announcement that economic support for Southeast Asia for the 1972 fiscal year, which began on July 1, is to remain intact.

Such aid designed to complement U.S. military assistance, has been set at \$785.5 million for South Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand during the 1972 fiscal year.

The largest part, \$565 million, is to go to South Vietnam. This is an increase of about \$160 million over economic support given Saigon in the previous fiscal year.

Nixon Speech Cited

Officials noted that in announcing his new economic policy on Aug. 15, Mr. Nixon confined himself to the statement that "I have ordered a 10 percent cut in foreign economic aid."

The interpretation being placed on his order is that the cuts can be applied selectively as long as the overall package of \$7.09 billion is reduced by 10 percent.

Officials indicated in private conversations that the White House took the view that cuts could undermine the economic situation in the four Indochina countries and adversely affect the conduct of the war.

Foreign aid legislation was approved by the House of Representatives last month and is now before Senate Committees.

Complaints Are Feared

Officials suggested that the administration prefers not to publicize the reported exemptions in Southeast Asia to avoid protests from nations which may feel that Washington is discriminating against them.

Another reason may be concern over public opinion here. President Nguyen Van Thieu has come under considerable criticism for his decision to run independent in the Oct. 3 presidential elections and there has been congressional talk of reviewing the whole problem of U.S. assistance to Saigon.

The administration believes, however, that increased economic aid to South Vietnam is vital when U.S. forces are withdrawing from the country and economic reforms are reportedly beginning to produce favorable results.

Floods in India Cover Camps of 200,000 Refugees

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12 (Reuters)—At least 30 camps housing more than 200,000 East Pakistani refugees in the Bangladesh area of West Bengal are reported to be under water from flooded rivers.

Officials in the area, about 50 miles northeast of Calcutta, said the Ichamati River, swollen by heavy rains, had disrupted all communications. Road traffic was at a standstill and boats were the only means of transport.

The Bengamuri area, close to the Pakistan border, has been a major crossing point for hundreds of thousands of refugees from East Pakistan throughout the last five months. One of the main roads used by the refugees is now completely flooded.

However, neither Viet Cong nor Hanoi delegates have been willing to provide such clarification within the formal conference—despite reiterated U.S. and South Vietnamese enquiries.

In reply to newsmen's questions, the senator indicated that the Communists are now willing to make the following apparent concessions:

- President Thieu no longer had to be removed as a prior condition. "They expected no action on our part," the senator said, "because they fully believe the Thieu regime cannot survive once we terminate military operations."
- The withdrawal of all U.S. matériel "seemed to be a matter of low priority," and they did "not insist" on cessation of American financial aid or arms shipments to the Saigon government. Mr. Thieu in July gave no direct answer when asked about continued U.S. military aid to the South Vietnamese Army.
- No longer is the simultaneous release of suspected Viet Cong sympathizers by the Saigon government a condition for freeing Americans held as prisoners of war.
- Although only American prisoners captured or held in North and South Vietnam were covered by the Communist offer, he was given the "strong indication" that release of men held in Cambodia and Laos would "not be a problem."

Views to Help Israelis

TEL AVIV, Sept. 13 (Reuters)—Sen. McGovern said here today on arrival from Paris that he would do all he could to speed up the supply of Phantom jets to Israel. The senator made a short stop here on his way to the Far East.

N.Y. Convicts Still Holding 38 Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

He said they had not known of it.

"I don't even think it sank in," he said. "Many people were quite surprised."

"They were shocked, some of them, that the guard had died and they had not heard of it."

Mr. Kunistler also said the prisoners were "disgusted with the lack of food, with the lack of water, with horrible conditions in their cellblocks, with the fact that they can't go to the bathroom except on the ground. Flies are everywhere. They are very disgusted about it."

But, Mr. Kunistler said "nobody's giving ultimatums and I hope nobody will give ultimatums because ultimatums on both sides, I think, could lead to unnecessary bloodshed. At this point, nobody gave ultimatums, neither the prisoners nor the prison officials."

The 350 guards at the Green Haven state correctional facility in Stormville—which houses nearly 2,000 prisoners, second in the state only to Attica's population

Large Staff to Follow First Chinese Ambassador Since WWI Arrives in Vienna

VIENNA, Sept. 12 (UPI)—Wong Jueh-ji, China's first ambassador to Austria since World War I, set up a temporary residence today amid speculation that Peking wants to take Vienna back to the days of cold-war intrigue.

Communist China and Austria decided to establish diplomatic relations in May.

Last month, the Chinese advertised in a Vienna newspaper for "a villa with 60 rooms and a reception hall for 400 persons." The villa still has not been found, a Chinese spokesman said, so the new ambassador will start working from a temporary embassy in a Vienna suburb.

Foreign Ministry sources said that the Chinese plan to bring 30 or 40 diplomats and an embassy staff of 200 to this capital close to the borders of the Communist bloc.

Speculation in Vienna

The fact that so many Chinese will be coming touched off speculation in the press here, and in an American news magazine, that Peking wanted to turn Vienna into an espionage headquarters for Europe.

Understandably, the Austrians have called such reports "unfounded speculation."

Mr. Wong arrived in Vienna yesterday.

Austrian diplomats said that the embassy here would be Peking's largest in Western Europe.

UN Policy Explained

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—George Bush, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said today that it is "possible—even probable," that mainland China will take over Taiwan's place on the Security Council.

The United States is very serious about keeping Taiwan in the UN, Mr. Bush said, "and we're going to make every effort we can."

He said in a copyright interview in U.S. News & World Report that there is a "reasonably good chance of success" for UN adoption of the U.S. formula of "dual representation" for Peking and Taiwan.

When asked if it is possible

Refugee Flow From China Into Hong Kong Increases

HONG KONG, Sept. 12 (NYT)—More refugees are leaving China than at any time since 1962, when 50,000 Chinese streamed across the border into Hong Kong within a few weeks. At that time, the Chinese authorities did little to curb the flow because of internal administrative problems.

Today, the land border is tightly guarded by army and militia patrols. But about 12,500 to 15,000 Chinese fled during the first eight months of this year. Officials expect the total for the year to exceed 30,000. In recent years, the annual total has been estimated at 7,000 to 8,000.

Official figures on those who report to the police or are picked up by police patrols show an increase during the warmer months.

Officials of refugee organizations say that for every one caught four or five evade detection, which means that 2,500 to 3,000 entered this British colony in August.

Escape by Swimming

Most of the refugees swim to Hong Kong, spending up to 10 hours in the water, usually at night, and covering four to six miles. They demonstrate an extraordinary ingenuity, courage and determination, judging from interviews with a representative selection.

Border guards shoot without warning and the sea is patrolled by armed junks. Many swimmers are overcome by cramp or fatigue and drown. Dozens of bodies were washed up on Hong Kong beaches last winter.

Most of the swimmers are between 17 and 25 years of age and have a primary or secondary school education. In July, 90 percent of the refugees who reached Hong Kong and were apprehended were of this group and virtually all of them were "high school" students—youth people sent "down to the countryside" to work with the peasants.

Opposition to the Asia game program appears to be the main motivation for the young refugees' flight from China. A typical student refugee complained that there was "no future" for him in the countryside and said that his education was "being wasted."

Nixon Calls for Proposals On Phase-2 Economic Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

need for unity and sacrifice which he has called for."

The group includes a number of businessmen and representatives of groups such as the American Association of Retired Persons. There are four regional directors of the Teamsters Union but so far no representatives from the AFL-CIO.

The three former secretaries are Robert B. Anderson, who served under President Eisenhower, C. Douglas Dillon, under President Kennedy, and Henry F. Fowler, under President Johnson.

Mr. Fowler was present at an announcement of the formation of the committee. He said he supported Mr. Nixon's refusal to make a small offer "devaluation of the dollar by a small increase in the present official price of gold of \$35 an ounce." He said he had not changed his long-standing opposition to any change in the gold price.

In discussing the Phase 2 program, Mr. Connally said that though a program could be effective without a "no-strike" pledge by organized labor, he also said there was "nothing sacred" in what the new program might seek to limit, including profits, interest or dividend.

The aim of the new program will be "equity," he said, added that the President and Cost of Living Council had been struck by the "ambiguity amount of support" in the country for the President's program to date, including the wage freeze.

Mr. Connally said no Phase program "will work well" without the support of the majority of the people.

14-Nation Drug Parley

PARIS, Sept. 12 (UPI)—French police authorities said Friday they will preside over the opening session of a 14-nation international police conference on illegal drug traffic this week in Washington. Other participating police organizations will come from the United States, Canada, Austria, Denmark, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Britain and Lebanon.

Sato Party Official Supports Peking Line on Taiwan's Role

TOKYO, Sept. 12 (NYT)—For the first time a senior official of Premier Eisaku Sato's ruling Liberal-Democratic party has described the Peking government as the legitimate government of China and said that Taiwan is a part of China.

The official, Yasuhiro Nakasone, chairman of the Liberal Democrats' 30-man executive board, and the former defense minister, today put forward three resolutions for normalization of relations between Japan and China. They are: recognition of the People's Republic as the legitimate representative of China; giving substance to this recognition by allocating China's seat in the United Nations Security Council to Peking, and acknowledgment that Taiwan is a part of China.

Mr. Nakasone made his comments today in a speech at Takasaki, 70 miles northwest of Tokyo, in an address to the city's Junior Chamber of Commerce.

"I am absolutely opposed to co-sponsorship of the 'important question' resolution at the United Nations this fall," Mr. Nakasone said. "The resolution, sponsored by the United States, seeks to designate the outer of Taiwan as an important question requiring a two-thirds majority."

"Diplomacy is not a gambling game," Mr. Nakasone said. "When the lineup for and against seems balanced at around 57 to 57, the prospects for this resolution are not very good. But even if the resolution fails, President Nixon has a chance to go to Peking and talk things over. Japan has no such chance. We are in a less advantageous position than the United States. It is stupid to antagonize Peking in this way at the very moment we are trying to show that our policy has changed, that we want to be friends."

Brezhnev Visit To Tito Limited

BELGRADE, Sept. 12 (NYT)—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev will make a "unofficial, friendly" visit to Yugoslavia in the second half of the month, Tanjug, the Yugoslav news agency, announced Friday.

The description of the visit as Mr. Brezhnev's trip on a low level than had been expected. Observers had thought he would use his first trip in five years to this unorthodox Socialist country to attempt to repair diplomatic and political initiative here.

The unofficial status of Brezhnev's coming encounter with Yugoslav leaders presumably means that the Soviet party secretary will be limited to closed-door sessions with Marshal Tito on the latter's island retreat, Brioni.

Envoy Jackson, Back in Britain, Is Named Knight

LONDON, Sept. 12 (UPI)—British diplomat Geoffrey Jackson returned home yesterday to freedom and a knighthood after an eight-month ordeal as a prisoner of the left-wing Tupamaro urban guerrillas in Uruguay.

Within minutes of his arrival, the government announced Queen Elizabeth would invest the 46-year-old career diplomat as a knight commander in the Order of St. Michael and St. George, an order of chivalry founded in 1818.

Mr. Jackson looked tired and pale and as if he had lost weight when he arrived at London's Gatwick Airport. His blazer and trousers hung loosely on his once-stocky frame. Speaking in a choked voice, he apologized to newsmen for the long curly hair he grew during his captivity.

"I looked like the original shaggy dog," he said. "I must go away now and get my hair cut."

"Only platitudes seem to fit—platitudes about dreams literally coming true, and after all to come back on a wonderful day like this after a period of time as ambassador when sometimes I felt more extraordinary than a plenipotentiary," he said.

No-Strings Aid To Pakistan Urged by Rogers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Secretary of State William F. Rogers has asked the Senate to provide full economic assistance to Pakistan, including \$118 million for development purposes, without restrictions.

The request to the Senate Appropriations Committee sought to remove a House-imposed ban on aid to Pakistan because of a conflict in East Pakistan between the government and Bengali nationalists.

"We have urged the government of Pakistan to take every effort to create conditions that will lead to the return of the refugees and permit the resumption of an effective overall development program," he said.

Ford Foundation Grants

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Ford Foundation announced grants totaling \$100,000 to aid in the relocation and temporary placement of refugee East Pakistani scholars.

Grants of \$50,000 each were made to two aid organizations recently formed by North American and British scholars.

A foundation spokesman said that the East Pakistani scholars "were important human resources for the development of the sub-continent."

Rutgers to Be Coed

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., Sept. 12 (AP)—The Rutgers University board of governors has voted to admit women to Rutgers College, the undergraduate unit here of the state university. The college has been an all-male institution since it was founded as a private school called Queens College in 1766.

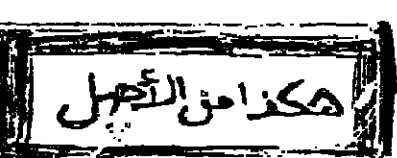
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WEATHER

ALGABTE	0	F
ALGERIA	21	70
AMSTERDAM	16	61
ANKARA	27	81
ANTWERP	16	61
BEIRUT	29	84
BELGRADE	22	72
BELLEVILLE	15	59
BRUSSELS	18	64
BUDAPEST	18	64
CALCUTTA	31	88
CASABLANCA	23	73
COPTENHAGEN	16	61
COLOMBO	31	88
DUBLIN	16	61
EDINBURGH	15	59
FLORENCE	24	75
FRANKFURT	15	59
GENEVA	17	63
HONG KONG	24	75
ISTANBUL	27	81
JAKARTA	29	84
LONDON	16	61
LONDON	16	61
MADRID	21	70
MILAN	21	70
MONTREAL	18	64
MOSCOW	15	59
MUNICH	18	64
NEW YORK	25	77
NEW YORK	25	77
OSLO	18	64
PARIS	18	64
PRAGUE	17	63
RIO DE JANEIRO	28	82
SOFIA	18	64
STOCKHOLM	15	59
TOKYO	28	82
TOKYO	28	82
VIENNA	18	64
WASHINGTON	22	72
ZURICH	18	64

U.S. Canadian temperatures at 1700 GMT, others at 1200

Curfew Ends in Texas City Race Violence Slackens

By Martin Waldron
Sept. 12 (AP)—The curfew that ended in Texas City on Friday night, Sept. 11, has been replaced by a curfew that is expected to last through the weekend. The curfew was imposed after a riot broke out in the city on Friday night, Sept. 11, when a black high school student was shot and killed. The riot was the latest in a series of racial disturbances in the city.

U.S. Backed Directly by IMF Report

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—The International Monetary Fund conceded, in effect, that the world monetary system was not in good shape. The report said that the recent actions of President Nixon that will probably result in a new international monetary system.

38 Hours Fed before at Atlanta

Atlanta, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank is expected to announce a 38-hour work week for its employees. The bank is one of the largest in the country and its employees are expected to be affected by the curfew.

Proposed Economic Program

The executive directors of the International Monetary Fund are expected to announce a new economic program. The program is expected to be a response to the current economic situation and will include measures to stabilize the world economy.

Proxire Says Nixon's Program Does Too Little

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI)—Sen. William Proxire, chairman of the Senate subcommittee on Economic Affairs, said today that President Nixon's economic strategy does too little to provide jobs and stimulate consumers to spend. He said he thought unemployment might rise to 6.5 percent.

CBS President Picked From ITT

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (NYT)—A 50-year-old lawyer and corporation executive from outside the broadcasting industry was named Friday to become president of the Columbia Broadcasting System next month, replacing Dr. Frank Stanton.

Press Hearings Set

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Senate constitutional rights subcommittee has announced plans for hearings on the relationship between the government and the press. The hearings will begin Sept. 28 and continue over the next several weeks.



Duke Ellington greeted by Russian jazz fans at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport.

Ellington in Russia—'I Love You Madly'

By Hedrick Smith
MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (NYT)—Duke Ellington flew into Moscow yesterday for the start of a five-week jazz tour of major Soviet cities. On his arrival, Ellington said, "I love you madly" in Russian to a group of Soviet jazz buffs who hollered their response in English: "We love you back."

Raphael Work Back in Italy From Boston

ROME, Sept. 12 (NYT)—The "Boston Raphael" returned to Italy yesterday, and jubilant officials called in newsmen, art experts and a television crew to display the painting. The 10 1/2-inch by 8 1/2-inch portrait of a young woman, believed to be a likeness of Eleonora Gonzaga, daughter of the Duke of Mantua, had for many years been known only to specialists as one of many unsigned masterpieces in Italian private collections.

Every House Flattened 23 Killed as Hurricane Edith Hits Nicaraguan Coast Town

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 12 (UPI)—Hurricane Edith flattened the town of Cabo Gracias a Dios and killed 23 people when it cut through extreme northeastern Nicaragua, it was learned yesterday. There had been no communication with the disaster area hit by Edith's 160-mile-per-hour winds since noon Thursday. The damage report was radioed into the Nicaragua Air Force, who was making a helicopter flight over the area.

San Francisco To Start Busing; Boycott Possible

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12 (AP)—San Francisco will become the largest U.S. city to integrate its schools through forced busing tomorrow, and many white and Chinese parents have vowed to keep their children off the buses. After months of growing bitterness and protest, some 26,000 pupils from kindergarten through sixth grade are to be bused to newly assigned schools. Some 20,000 more will remain at schools in their own neighborhoods.

San Francisco To Start Busing; Boycott Possible

VENICE TIGHTENS SECURITY
VENICE, Sept. 12 (Reuters)—The Venetian municipal council announced yesterday that it was arranging for the city's churches to be guarded at night to prevent further art thefts. The council was reacting to the theft last Monday night of five Renaissance paintings from the Church of San Giovanni a Paolo.

San Francisco To Start Busing; Boycott Possible

ATLANTA, Sept. 12 (UPI)—Tropical storm Ginger became a rain drencher northeast U.S. Torrential rains drenched much of the northeast United States today, causing rivers to overflow, flooding homes and highways and causing many power failures. Weather officials said the wide-ranging storms in the northeast were not connected with the tropical storms far to the south.

San Francisco To Start Busing; Boycott Possible

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—The New Jersey townships of Pequannock and East Hanover were declared disaster areas because of flooding after the rain-swollen Pompton River overflowed. The Elisabeth and Barlian Rivers also overflowed, flooding homes and other buildings. Much of New England reporting heavy rains, with some severe thunderstorms in western New England, but that area generally escaped flooding.

San Francisco To Start Busing; Boycott Possible

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (NYT)—A 50-year-old lawyer and corporation executive from outside the broadcasting industry was named Friday to become president of the Columbia Broadcasting System next month, replacing Dr. Frank Stanton. The announcement that Charles T. Ireland Jr., a senior vice-president and director of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., would take over the CBS presidency Oct. 1 was made jointly by Dr. Stanton and William S. Paley, CBS chairman.

San Francisco To Start Busing; Boycott Possible

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Senate constitutional rights subcommittee has announced plans for hearings on the relationship between the government and the press. The hearings will begin Sept. 28 and continue over the next several weeks. Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., the subcommittee chairman, said.

Nixon Approval Believed Set For Big A-Test at Amchitka

By Thomas O'Toole
GENEVA, Sept. 12 (WP)—President Nixon is understood to be ready to approve the underground test of a five-megaton atomic weapon scheduled for next month on the island of Amchitka in the Aleutian archipelago of Alaska. Despite published reports that Mr. Nixon was giving serious consideration to canceling the test, sources close to the White House deny it. The test, code-named Cannikin, is America's first scheduled test of an anti-ballistic missile warhead.

Bad Weather To Cut Output Of Champagne

PARIS, Sept. 12 (Reuters)—Poor weather may have the production of champagne this year after a grape harvest well down from last year's record yield, officials said today. "The (overall) harvest will be about average or slightly less in volume, but the quality is likely to be better than last year," Marcel Lagan, secretary-general of the French Wine Quality Control Board, said.

San Francisco To Start Busing; Boycott Possible

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—The 103-day-old Western Union walkout here ended yesterday as strikers voted "overwhelmingly" to return to work at 10 p.m. tonight, said Jack Jacobson, president of Local 1177, AFL-CIO Communications Workers of America. Local 1177, representing 3,000 Western Union workers in the New York-New Jersey area, continued the strike after the United Telegraph Workers, representing 17,000 employees across the nation, settled on July 26.

San Francisco To Start Busing; Boycott Possible

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Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev (1894-1971)



LATE in the afternoon of Friday, Feb. 24, 1956, a short, rotund, round-headed, gleamingly bald, baggy-suited man stepped to the microphone at the concluding session of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, from which all foreign delegates and reporters had been excluded.

"Comrades," he began in his somewhat harsh-hoarse deliberate voice, "in the report of the Central Committee of the party . . . in a number of speeches by delegates to this congress . . . quite a lot has been said about the cult of the individual and about its harmful consequences."

It was well after midnight when the session adjourned, and what the delegates had heard in Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev's 20,000-word speech was nothing less than a documented, count-by-count indictment of Josef Stalin, then dead about three years and who for a quarter-century had been held up to the Soviet people, Communist and non-Communist, and to Communists throughout the world as the infallible genius-leader of his country who had advanced it unerringly along the path toward Socialism.

Whiplash Candor

What some delegates may have suspected but refused to believe, Mr. Khrushchev, the first secretary (chief) of the Soviet party, laid bare with whiplash candor—that Stalin, starting with the terrible purge years of the 1930s, had brought about the deaths of thousands of innocent persons; that he had ruled the party and the country by terror and torture; that he had been pusillanimous in World War II; that he had become increasingly vainglorious to the point even of writing his own eulogiums; and that he had set up "serious obstacle(s)" in the path of Soviet social development. Some of the details were overdrawn, but the portrait was unmistakably horrifying.

Although this extraordinary speech was never printed in the Soviet press, it was circulated to an astonished public through the Communist party apparatus and marked the start of a 10-year de-Stalinization of Soviet life. The speech was widely published in the West (the U.S. State Department obtained a copy from Yugoslav sources and made it available to newspapers) and it started a chain-reaction in the reassessment of Soviet Communism.

In speaking out with such uncompromising truthfulness, Mr. Khrushchev exhibited some of the brass daring that characterized his 11 years (from 1954 to 1964) as one of the world's most powerful men. The risk was obvious: Could Stalin's reputation be denigrated without destroying the structure of the system that had made him possible? Mr. Khrushchev gambled that it could—and he won, although many observers doubted that he had calculated all the implications of his bravura speech.

Vast Policy Changes

Apart from presiding over the vast changes in Soviet and Communist policy that flowed from de-Stalinization (no less profound for the comparatively quiet manner in which they were carried out), Mr. Khrushchev put new emphasis on the bread-and-butter goals of Communism ("and what sort of Communist society is it that has no sugar?," he often asked). Moreover, under the compulsions of the hydrogen bomb, he championed a policy of peaceful coexistence (symbolized in the 1963 Nuclear Test Ban Treaty) between Socialist and capitalist states, questioning the popular dictum that war between them was probably inevitable. (He was certain that Communism could provide more abundance than capitalism and would triumph in a peaceful world because of its material attractions.)

Mr. Khrushchev also accepted some national differences among Socialist countries, as in the mixed economies of Poland and Yugoslavia; but not in Hungary, where he dealt with attempted Soviet rule as counter-revolution. Outside the Soviet sphere in Eastern Europe, he was less flexible. He tolerated Castroism for Cuba, but not as a model for South American revolutions. He had much less use for the Chinese way to Socialism and split the Communist world in a quarrel with Peking over Soviet economic aid, the proper strategy against American "imperialism" and the Sino-Soviet borders.

Mr. Khrushchev introduced a new style into Soviet politics. Whereas Stalin was reclusive, his successor was a tireless traveler and speaker who became intimately acquainted with the cities, towns and villages of his country.

Personal Diplomacy

Just as he journeyed about his own country and Eastern Europe, so he traveled extensively in the world outside. As a traveling salesman for Soviet policy (and by implication for Communism) he initiated a personal diplomacy that took him to China, India, Britain, France, Switzerland, Austria and the United States. In two visits to the United States he conferred with President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1959, traveled to California, shined corn in Iowa, appeared on television; and in the fall of 1960 he was there for a meeting of the UN General Assembly, at which, in a fit of pique, he brandished a shoe and banged it vigorously on his desk.

Behind these travels was not



Khrushchev in Iowa during 1960 tour.

only his voracity for first-hand knowledge of people and events but also a belief that statesmen could and should deal with one another face to face. It was in that vein that he cooperated in the establishing of a "hot line" between the White House and the Kremlin in President John F. Kennedy's administration.

Some of the very extrovert traits that gave Mr. Khrushchev his human dimensions accounted for his downfall. By nature an impatient and impulsive man, he promised his people more than could be delivered. After two excellent harvests in 1956 and 1958, he pledged in 1959 that in seven years the per-capita real income of Soviet citizens was to rise by 40 percent and that the minimum wage would be doubled. There would also be a 40-hour week. And by 1970, agriculture and industry would be producing more than their American counterparts. The Soviet Union was embarking on a new stage of its history—the "full-scale construction of Communist society."

Simple Maxims

He was uncomfortable with intellectual and impetuous with abstract theory—both attitudes reflected in his own life—and his Marxism was once described as a set of rather simple maxims in which he believed deeply.

It was as a practical man that Mr. Khrushchev rose from lowly beginnings to the top in the Communist hierarchy. He was born April 17, 1894, in the mud hut of his grandfather in Kallinova, a poor village in Kursk Province, where Great Russia borders on the Ukraine.

"My grandfather was a serf, the property of a landlord who could sell him if he wished, or trade him for a hunting dog," Mr. Khrushchev once recalled in tracing his background.

"My father was a farmer," he went on, "who worked in the (coal) mines in the winter in the hope that he would some day earn enough money to buy a horse, so that he could raise enough cabbage and potatoes to feed his family."

Cuban Gamble

Another ingredient in Mr. Khrushchev's fall was the failure of his gamble in the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 to pay off. Although he claimed at the time to have obtained what he wanted—an American pledge not to attack Cuba—many in the Kremlin believed that the affair was a first-class miscalculation.

He was damaged also by the American U-2 spyplane affair in 1960 and the subsequent breakup of a Paris summit meeting with President Eisenhower. After Mr. Khrushchev's first visit to the United States, he insisted to his colleagues that President Eisenhower was a reasonable man and that statesmen could promote international amity through personal understandings. This homespun theory, part of his impetuosity to mute the cold war, was severely strained when the U-2 was shot down over the Soviet Union and President Eisenhower took responsibility for the incident.

Mao Split Noted

Mr. Khrushchev also caused alarm by the escalation of his quarrel with Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese leader. It had long been a subtextual of Marxist thinking that the Communist world was necessarily a single entity, since it derived from a single doctrine, and the Soviet leader's China policy seemed to many Soviet and other Communists to threaten the fraternal spirit of world Communism. His handling of the Mao

situation was cited specifically at the time of his ouster.

Finally, there was Mr. Khrushchev's willingness as well as his tendency to take the spotlight. His enemies accused him of both lack of foresight and budding a cult of personality. He did indeed push his plans through the Politburo and was unwilling to accept frustration of his ideas. And he did appear to be insisting on adulation.

The combination of all his shortcomings came to more than outweigh his virtues in the eyes of his colleagues, and he was pensioned off in October, 1964. But it was a measure of the change he wrought that he was voted out of office, not shot; and that some of his key policies, such as peaceful coexistence and arms limitation and emphasis on Soviet consumer needs, were taken up by his successors, albeit in a less flamboyant fashion.

Part of Mr. Khrushchev's success as a Soviet leader was his idiosyncratic style—his easy and infectious smile that showed the marked gap between two front teeth, his thundering anger, his earthy wit, his use of Russian proverbs, his capacity for strong drink, his rapport with workers and farmers. When he talked he jabbed his chubby fingers at the chest of the person listening to him, and he could say some impetuous things, as when he told Western diplomats in the Kremlin: "History is on our side—we will bury you."

Exit Malenkov

By early 1959 Mr. Khrushchev had strengthened his position sufficiently to strike down Mr. Malenkov. He accomplished this in part by getting army support (the plan that the Soviet hydrogen bomb detonated in 1953 reinforced stronger defenses), and in the new alignment Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin was premier and Mr. Khrushchev was the party leader.

The maneuver that disposed of Mr. Malenkov (whose general policies Mr. Khrushchev was to adopt) was one step in the development of a post-Stalin consensus. Another was dismissal of Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Stalin's longtime foreign minister, which culminated in his removal from power in 1957 in the so-called "anti-party" affair.

Although Mr. Khrushchev was clearly the chief Soviet leader as of 1954, when Mr. Malenkov went into effective eclipse, his position was vastly enhanced by the "secret speech," at the party Congress in 1956. Its theme—skipped lightly over Mr. Khrushchev's own role and that of his principal associates. However, by emphasizing the corrective steps the party had taken since 1953 and was prepared to take, the speech cast Mr. Khrushchev in a favorable light: He was now to pursue a policy of fairness and strict legality.

And there was in fact a thaw. Hundreds of Stalin's victims were posthumously rehabilitated. Criticism of Stalin appeared in print. Some of the fears in Soviet life were muted. The authority of the party, as a collective group, was strengthened, and with it the principle of collegiality. And eventually, the speech contributed to the routing of Mr. Molotov and other hard-liners inside and outside the Soviet Union.

Joined Party in 1918

In his brief account of his early years, Khrushchev omitted to mention that he had not joined the Bolshevik party until 1918, about a year after the outbreak of the Russian Revolution.

In the Civil War, Mr. Khrushchev fought as a member of the Red Guards, working in the political department of the 9th Army in the Ukraine.

When the Civil War ended, Mr. Khrushchev went to Ruzhichky as a party organizer. His first wife, to whom he had been married in 1916, died, it is said, in the famine of 1921, but this aspect of his life was obscure. He began to climb the party ladder in earnest in 1922, when he was sent to the Don Technical College at Yuzovka to remedy his lack of formal education and to become acquainted with Marxism.

At the college he was named party secretary, a post of considerable importance that he held for three years. He also remarried. His wife, Nina, who accompanied him to the United States, was a schoolteacher and is believed to have smoothed some of his rough edges.

Meteoric Rise

His rise was meteoric: After holding a series of minor posts he became second in command of the Moscow city party in 1933; its chief in 1934; a member of the party's Central Committee the same year, making him one of the hundred or so most powerful men in the Soviet Union; and in 1935 party leader for the entire Moscow region.

Until Stalin's death in 1953, Mr. Khrushchev lived a somewhat precarious existence, he indicated in his secret speech of 1956.

Stalin's paranoia was growing—a plot of distinguished Jewish doctors to kill Soviet leaders was concocted in his brain—and Mr. Khrushchev suggested in his 1956 speech, even those closest to the dictator felt apprehensive for their safety. In these circumstances Stalin's death was timely. "I wept," Mr. Khrushchev later told W. Averell Harriman, the American diplomat. "After all, we were his pupils and owed him everything. Like Peter the Great, Stalin fought barbarism with barbarism but he was a great man."

Georgi Malenkov was Stalin's immediate successor, but in the wheeling and dealing he was either forced or persuaded to drop his job as principal party secretary while retaining the Soviet premiership. This step gave Mr. Khrushchev the opening, for he took over virtual control of the party organization—machinery that he knew best of all.

Foes Routed

Mr. Khrushchev's triumph over his foes was complete in 1957. Mr. Malenkov, Lasar Kaganovich and Mr. Molotov were outvoted in the Central Committee after winning an apparent victory in



Mr. Khrushchev and Richard Nixon, then Vice-President, meet in Moscow in 1959. The encounter was marked by a spontaneous and sometimes heated debate in a model kitchen on communism versus capitalism.

the Politburo. The three men were removed from their posts and expelled from the Central Committee. Mr. Khrushchev had the help of Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, who, however, was shortly ditched, as was Marshal Bulganin, leaving Mr. Khrushchev as both premier and party leader—the same dual role occupied by Stalin.

For more than six years he would rule without serious challenge. He grew cocky and domineering with his colleagues, unable to believe, until it was too late, that he could be deposed.

As bitterness with China escalated, Mr. Khrushchev was faced with discontent at home. Harvests were poor, grain had to be imported from the United States; and in 1962 meat and butter prices were raised. Instead of the Khrushchev promises of a rapid advance to plenty, the Soviet economy was crawling.

All of these things came to a head in October, 1964, when members of the Politburo were quietly called to a meeting with Leonid I. Brezhnev in the chair. Mr. Khrushchev was on holiday at his villa on the Black Sea. The vote went against him both in the Politburo and in the Central Committee. It was all over quickly and without fanfare.

Although Mr. Khrushchev had

wrought tremendous change there was no popular outcry. His unfulfilled promises, his rough management of intellectuals in 1962-63—and his attempt to cut down defense spending—himself with few devoted followers. He was officially "retired" from his posts and all but vanishing.

In December, 1970, Brown & Co. published a page book entitled "Khrushchev Remembers."

The book, which was in Life magazine, purports to be his reminiscences of the material: "This is a fiction and I am indignant. The statement makes things his name had been on a Soviet radio show deposed."

Even at his death, it has been established whether he was authentic, but the expert opinion was that if not all, it was certainly authentic material.

—ALDRIN WHITE
The New York Times

Some of His Words

Former Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev was known for his sharp tongue. These are some of his better known public remarks:

"Whether you like it or not, history is on our side. We will bury you!"—at a Kremlin reception in November, 1956.

"Someone tried to poke his snout into our affairs and we clobbered his snout—so that he now certainly knows where the border is"—at a news conference on the U-2 incident of May, 1960.

"Humanity's face is more beautiful than her backside."—after viewing can-can dancers in Hollywood, September, 1958.

"Those who wait for the Soviet Union to abandon Communism will wait until a shrimp learns to whistle."—to correspondents in Yugoslavia, 1963.

"Stalin flagrantly flouted the Leninist principles of leadership and committed arbitrary actions and abuses of power. Stalin could look at a comrade sitting at the same table with him and say: 'Your eyes are shifting today!'—speech to the 20th Party Congress in February, 1956.

"We shall never take up arms to force the ideas of Communism upon anybody. Our ideas will capture the minds of mankind."—at a reception in Albania, April, 1957.

"If you have to keep a goat in your house, you can get used to its smell and live. Let us regard imperialism as a goat and our house as the whole planet. What the devil do we need war for? It is better to live with a goat and bear its unpleasant smell. But, as the saying goes, don't let it into the kitchen garden."—speech in his birthplace in 1962.

"We have beaten you to the moon, but you have beaten us in sausage-making."—in Iowa, September, 1959, after tasting his first hot dog.

Khrushchev's Death Revealed To Russian People 2 Days

(Continued from Page 1)

made aches that Mr. Brezhnev, the party general secretary, who succeeded Mr. Khrushchev as the country's top figure, decided that it would be politically embarrassing for the Kremlin to honor a man whom reference works now describe as a man given to "hare-brained schemes" and who acted in a "subjective" manner, whose plans for reorganization of the party machinery were poorly designed and who failed to consult with the other members of the top leadership.

Ironically, the man who Mr. Khrushchev sought to discredit—Stalin—is buried next to the Kremlin wall, and only last year a bust was installed in his honor. Stalin, of course, died in 1953 while in office, and his death was a time of national grief for the majority of Russians who did not know or refuse to believe that he was responsible for the mass arrests and backward state of the Soviet economy.

The Pravda obituary differed from the usual effusive eulogies that are printed in honor of leading Soviet figures. The reference to "special pensioner" meant that upon his forced retirement he was awarded a private pension and did not have to receive only the social security benefits awarded on the basis of salary and time on the job.

The cool tone of the notice was sure to be interpreted by both party propagandists and by ordinary Russians as a signal that even in his death there would be no change in the official evaluation of Mr. Khrushchev that since his ouster has been quite negative.

Word of Mr. Khrushchev's death was first relayed to Western newsmen by friends of his family and confirmed informally by the Foreign Ministry in reply to queries.

Friends said that Mr. Khrushchev, who had a special pension for many years, had been in and out of the hospital for several days, but he was finally taken to the Kremlin hospital yesterday, but about noon he died, they said.

His wife, Nina, and two daughters, Rada, were at his bedside, the friends said.

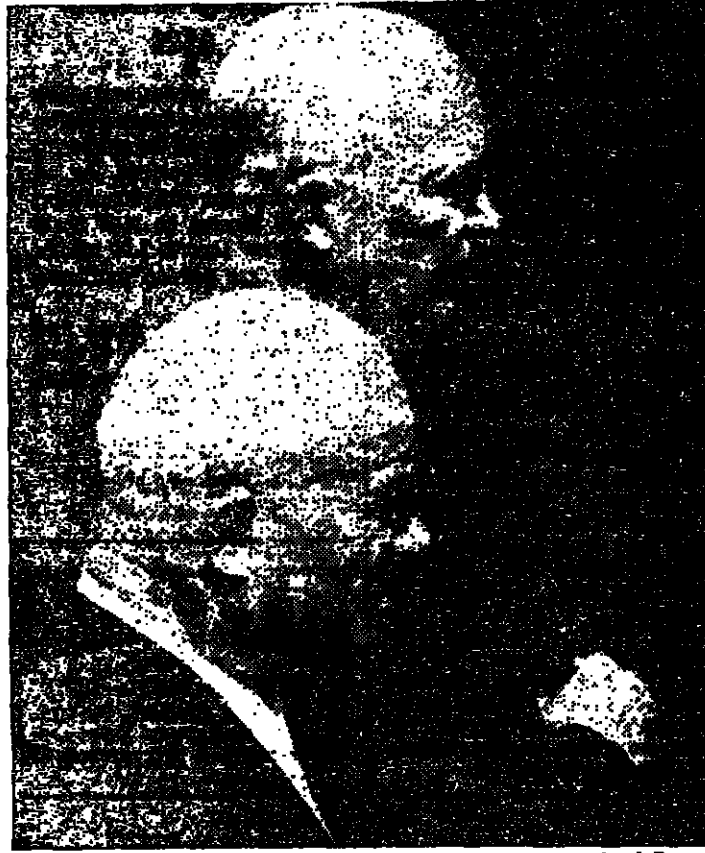
He had lived most of his life in a flat in a tenement in the west of Moscow. He had a small apartment in the part of the capital he came into the city. His pension was paid by security guards. His family was limited and he was permitted to move about freely.

Seen June 1971

The last time he was seen in the Western press was in 1963, when he and his wife were at his polling place to cast his obligatory ballot for local candidates for the Republic Supreme Soviet. How he felt, he replied, "I was in a bad mood. I was not feeling well. I was not feeling well. I was not feeling well."

Mr. Khrushchev was under something of a cloud since the publication of his memoirs, "The Bear and the Hare," which is said to have been written by Mr. Khrushchev's son, Yuri, and his wife, Olga. Mr. Khrushchev was obliged to write the memoirs, it is said, to lift temporarily the cloud that had been cast over his name in the past.

But Mr. Khrushchev has not been completely cleared. Officially, he was a "special pensioner" and a "subjective" manner, whose plans for reorganization of the party machinery were poorly designed and who failed to consult with the other members of the top leadership.



With Eisenhower during 1959 visit to the U.S.



With Cuba's Fidel Castro at the UN in 1960.



FORCED RETIREMENT—Khrushchev sits and reads a newspaper on a park bench in Moscow after he was ousted unexpectedly as premier of the Soviet Union.

Handwritten Arabic text: "مكة المكرمة"

'A Tough Leader,' Harriman Says Nixon Terms Khrushchev 'Vigorous, Colorful' Figure

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI).—President Nixon, in a statement released today by the White House, called Nikita Khrushchev a major world figure whom the President respected as a "vigorous and colorful advocate of his beliefs."

Presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler said:

"Nikita Khrushchev, of course, was a major world figure and his contribution to Soviet history is well known. The President is well acquainted with Mr. Khrushchev and respected him as a vigorous and colorful advocate of his beliefs."

Other American expressions of sympathy at the death of Mr. Khrushchev came from industrialists Cyrus Eaton and farmer Rowell Garst, from Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and Hubert H. Humphrey, and from former Ambassadors Averell Harriman and George F. Kennan.

Sen. Humphrey, who used to joke that Mr. Khrushchev was the only man he ever met who could out-talk him, said the former Soviet premier was "one of the most dramatic and impressive figures of world politics."

Marathon Talk

"He broke the monotony of international Communism," said Sen. Humphrey, who had a marathon eight-hour 25-minute talk with Mr. Khrushchev in 1958. "He broke down many of the barriers which previously isolated Russians from the political and economic institutions of the West," Sen. Humphrey said.

Mr. Garst, who entertained Mr. Khrushchev at his farm near Coon Rapids, Iowa, in 1959, remembered him as a man who had a great sense of humor and did more than any Soviet leader before him to open up his country to the rest of the world.

"He was a hardy individual who liked a good joke," Mr. Garst said. "He did a great job of opening doors so that people could visit with each other that hadn't before. Stalin wasn't very communicative and didn't want people to visit Russia. Khrushchev changed that."

Sen. Kennedy, who is on a visit to Britain, said in London he was sorrowed by the news of Mr. Khrushchev's death.

The senator added:

"During the fearful days of the Cuban missile crisis, when the world stood on the brink of a nuclear holocaust, Premier Khrushchev wisely chose to put the cause of peace and the fate of mankind above national interest."

Building From Which Oswald Shot Kennedy May Become Tourist Site

DALLAS (NYT).—Tourists may soon be able to peer through the window from which Lee Harvey Oswald assassinated President John F. Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963.

Aubrey Maxham, a Nashville song promoter who owns the building's sixth floor as a tourist attraction.

"I am having money problems," he said. Earlier, he had said that he would not "exploit" the spot from which the shots were fired that killed Kennedy and injured John B. Connally, who was then governor of Texas.

Mr. Maxham bought the seven-story building on April 16, 1970, at an auction. He said that he planned to make the building into a museum but did not say when.

His announcement about opening the building to tourists prompted the John F. Kennedy Memorial Commission of Texas to ask the Texas Legislature to give it the power to expropriate the building and turn it into a state-operated museum and memorial.

The legislature is not scheduled to meet again until January, 1973, but a special session probably will be called early next year because of state budget problems.

New Constitution for Egypt Approved by 99.98% of Voters

CAIRO, Sept. 12 (UPI).—A permanent constitution, prohibiting such practices as wiretapping and censorship of mail and offering guarantees of basic freedoms, has been approved overwhelmingly by Egyptian voters, Interior Minister Mamdouh Salem said today.

In a national referendum yesterday, a majority of 99.98 percent of the voters approved the constitution, Mr. Salem said.

Of 7,807,800 ballots cast, only 1,363 persons voted "no." There were 3,640 invalid ballots.

Mr. Salem said that 98.3 percent of eligible voters cast ballots.

The constitution was one of a series of measures introduced by President Anwar Sadat to reorganize the nation's political and social structures after he purged the government of his opponents in May.

Cabinet Resigns

The cabinet of Premier Mahmoud Fawzi resigned tonight. The Middle East News Agency said that President Sadat asked Mr. Fawzi to form a new government.

Political sources said that Mr. Fawzi's resignation was a routine action made necessary by the adoption of the new constitution.

Mr. Sadat said that the new constitution signaled a new era of democracy for Egypt.

"No more will the pre-dawn visitors knock on citizens' doors," he said in one address in which he outlined 24 articles in the charter of 193 sections that protects the individual's rights and property.

He accused his opponents, who are now on trial on conspiracy charges, of liberally using such methods as mail censorship and wiretapping.

Citizens now have the right to meet and discuss things privately "within the limits of the law" and their homes are free from search except by authorities with a special court order.

Arab League Confers, Adds 2 Members

CAIRO, Sept. 12 (UPI).—The Arab League, strengthened by two more members, conferred today on inter-Arab differences and reviewed the Middle East crisis.

Foreign ministers and deputy ministers held a final four-hour meeting tonight but the discussions will be continued by Arab ambassadors in Cairo, the Middle East News Agency said.

The league voted yesterday to admit the newly independent gulf states of Bahrain and Qatar, bringing membership to 16. The news agency said that members discussed but took no action on an application from a third gulf state, Oman.

Conference sources said that the league was attempting to resolve domestic difficulties in Oman before admitting it.

Session Opens Next Week

In the talks, the major topic was coordination of policy against Israel at the United Nations General Assembly session opening Sept. 21.

Secretary-General Abdul Khalek Hassouna told the delegates yesterday that splits within Arab ranks last year had harmed their cause at the UN. He appealed for closed ranks this year.

Political observers, however, said that the new members would be even more divided this year.

Among the new issues are the Moroccan-Libyan split over Libya's announced support for an abortive coup in Morocco earlier this year and the Sudanese-Iraqi split over Iraq's role in a coup against the Khartoum regime.

The only public sign of progress came in a statement by the Saudi Arabian minister for foreign affairs, Omar Sakfai.

He said a three-postponed conference to arrange peace between Jordan and Palestinian guerrillas had been rescheduled for Wednesday in the Saudi capital of Jeddah.

Russia's Luna-18 Hits Moon But Landing Is 'Unlucky'

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (UPI).—The unmanned Luna-18 spacecraft vanished into a vast moon mountain range yesterday—presumably wrecked in some rocky trap—by what the Soviets called an "unlucky" landing.

Measurements taken at the moon-landing of Luna-18 in these difficult (mountain) topographical conditions was unlucky," Tass said.

As usual, the official Soviet reports did not spell out clearly what had gone awry with the nine-day mission.

But Western space observers said the wording suggested that the Soviets may have aimed it for the rugged Apollonius Mountains, where it landed and was lost, in a bid to dig up and bring back some ancient moon soil of the type America's Apollo-15 secured.

This interpretation, if correct, would mean that the craft did not crash out of control but rather landed in the general target area and tumbled out of control on touchdown. Unlike the piloted U.S. moon-landers, the automatic Soviet craft lacked the fine-manuevering advantage of piloting with direct sight.

Luna-18 entered moon orbit last Tuesday, and Tass said it made 54 revolutions. The craft had 85 communication sessions with earth controllers before the end. Tass said it conveyed "new experimental data on the work of the station and its on-board systems."

The loss of Luna-18 marked the third ill-fated mission in recent Soviet space efforts. All three cosmonauts aboard the Soyuz-11 earth orbiting craft died June 30 of what the Soviets described as the effects of sudden cabin depressurization during descent.

In April, the three-man Soyuz-10 returned to earth after only two days in orbit and one linkup with the Saljut orbiting

U.S. Governors In Puerto Rico, Get Protest

SAN JUAN, P. R., Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Thousands of demonstrators demanding independence for Puerto Rico marched on a meeting of U.S. governors here today.

As they moved through the city streets, shouting slogans such as "Yanks go home," more than 2,000 policemen guarded the two hotels where Vice-President Spiro Agnew and 47 of the 50 U.S. governors are staying.

They had been warned to expect a noisy welcome as they began the 63rd annual national four-day governors' conference today.

The protest is over Puerto Rico's current status as a Commonwealth closely tied to the United States. It drew one of the biggest political demonstrations seen here in recent years.

Today's governors' conference program consisted mainly of preliminary activities, such as registration and organizational meetings. Business sessions start tomorrow, when Mr. Agnew will make an address.

Pier Angeli, 39, of Hollywood, Found Dead of Pill Overdose

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Sept. 12 (UPI).—Pier Angeli, 39, an Italian-born actress who formerly was the wife of singer Vic Damone, was found dead in her apartment Friday.

Miss Angeli's body was found by a friend, Helena Correll, who lived with her. Miss Correll said the actress had been under a physician's care for a stomach disorder.

A preliminary toxicological examination yesterday revealed that she had died of an overdose of barbiturates. Further tests were scheduled to determine if the death was accidental or a suicide, the coroner's office said.

"Soulful, Demure"

"Soulful," "demure" and "poignant" were adjectives often used by critics in describing the petite Miss Angeli's early movie portrayals.

Her second film—the 1951 production of "The Grass" was the one that brought her recognition as an up-and-coming star. In it, she portrayed a young Italian girl who leaves her family in war-ravaged Italy to marry an American soldier, a "hero" who turns out a shifless weakling.

In the 1956 picture "Somebody Up There Likes Me," based on the life of Rocky Graziano, Miss Angeli played the wife of the boxer who fought his way from a life of crime to the world middleweight championship.

Despite the prominence she gained in "character" roles such as these, Miss Angeli also had an outgoing and litting image in other roles—an image in keeping with her sunny nature and pert disposition.

She was "discovered" in Italy by the director Leonide Moguy while still a teen-ager.

She had learned only a few words of English when she received the title role in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Teresa" the following year, 1951. That year her twin sister, Marisa Favan, also began an acting career.

She was divorced from her first husband, a former actor, after a stormy four-year marriage, in 1958. A bitter custody battle over their son was not settled until 1965.

In 1962 she married Armando Travajoli, an Italian band leader. They separated about two years later.



Pier Angeli

Bonn Cool to Finnish Move To Recognize 2 Germanys

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, Sept. 12.—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik policy toward the East—backfired yesterday.

It was already bogged down in a new and complicated wrangle with the East Germans when, on Friday, the Finnish government announced that West German trade representative in Helsinki.

It proposed the simultaneous raising of the two German trade representations to full embassies, with full diplomatic recognition of both. Finland would then be the first country in Western Europe to recognize East Germany.

The Finns, according to diplomatic sources in Helsinki, took the initiative after the signing a week ago of the Big Four agreement in Berlin.

Sharp Reaction in Bonn

The West German Foreign Office reacted sharply yesterday to the Finnish step. It noted that the Finns had based their proposal on an improvement in the European political atmosphere.

"The process mentioned by the Finnish government has not, however, gone so far that an unequivocal positive judgment of the future developments is warranted," the Foreign Office said.

Rather, we stand only at the beginning of this process, and there are still difficult negotiations ahead in the case of the Berlin regulations," it continued.

"Just at this time all should be avoided which could influence the efforts of those involved."

Bonn said it would examine the Finnish initiative carefully and would discuss it with the three Western allies, since it involves the powers responsible for Germany as a whole.

But the West German statement made it clear that the government strongly disapproves of the Finnish initiative. In this, it has the backing of the other Nordic states, which have agreed not to muddy the waters until the Berlin negotiations are ended.

The Finns have their own concerns, however, and one of them

West Won't Intervene in Rift on Berlin 'No Crisis,' U.S. Ambassador Says

BONN, Sept. 12 (AP).—U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Rush said yesterday that the Western signatories of the four-power Berlin agreement will not intervene in smoothing over a dispute between West and East Germany over follow-up negotiations.

"I am sure the problem will be worked out in a satisfactory way. There is no crisis," he said.

The second round of the inter-German talks, on transit traffic between West Germany and Berlin as well as visits between the divided city's two halves, ended abruptly Thursday. The West German government said the reason was that East Germany renegeed on using a mutually agreed German translation of the official English, Russian and French texts as a negotiating basis.

Mr. Rush said yesterday that he insisted before signing the American-Russian-British-French accord last week that the two Germanys prepare a mutually agreed German text first.

"There was such a text," he said. "I would not have signed if there had not been. But after the agreement was signed, it turned out (the East German official newspaper) Neues Deutschland came out with a different text."

West German government spokesman Conrad Ahlers said Friday that Bonn's chief negotiator, State Secretary Egon Bahr, will insist on using the mutually approved version when he meets his East German counterpart, Michael Kohl, again in East Berlin Tuesday.

Soviet Allies in East Europe Remain Silent on Khrushchev

VIENNA, Sept. 12 (UPI).—The Soviet Union, Eastern European allies maintained official silence throughout the weekend on the death of Nikita Khrushchev, to whom they had 1 at one time paid obeisance.

The only exceptions were brief reports on Hungarian television and the Polish radio, each of ten merely quoting Western news sources. This may well have been a simple slip of the tongue acting in the two countries whose ruling Communist regimes owe their survival to Mr. Khrushchev's aid in crushing the anti-Communist uprising in the countries during the peak of his power in 1968.

The more obvious exception to this grim rule of silence in the Communist world—and the more understandable also—was the coverage in Yugoslavia. For it

Women's Rights

There is freedom of religion, women have equal rights politically, socially and culturally.

Other articles consolidate power in the hands of the presidency, including temporary rule by decree.

To pave the way for the referendum, Mr. Sadat last week dissolved the People's Council (parliament). A new council will be elected on Oct. 27. Workers and farmers will have 30 percent of the seats.

The Arab Socialist Union, the nation's only political party, was reorganized in July.

The semi-official newspaper Al Ahrar said today that Mr. Sadat last week will announce further streamlining of state offices in an address to the nation.

Rome U.S. Daily Sold; Gen. Smith Is New Publisher

ROME, Sept. 12 (NYT).—The Daily American of Rome, Italy's only English-language newspaper, announced today that its publisher, Robert H. Cunningham, had sold the paper to an international group.

The new owners were said to include Mark Antinucci, an American businessman and investment counselor in Rome; Michele Sindona, an Italian financier with far-reaching international interests and Vatican connections; and Maj. Gen. Sory Smith, USAF (ret.), a former chief of the U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group in Italy.

Gen. Smith will be the new publisher and Mr. Sindona will be chairman and president of the company operating the newspaper and a printing plant here.

Mr. Antinucci said that the Daily American would be expanded and improved with the addition of a full business section and more staff-produced news stories and features.

Douglas Fleming will continue as the newspaper's editor. The paper is now in its 26th year of publication.

Mrs. Gandhi to Visit Moscow on Sept. 27

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will pay a three-day state visit to the Soviet Union starting Sept. 27, her secretariat announced today.

Mrs. Gandhi's visit, in response to a long-standing invitation from Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, will precede by a month her planned tour of several Western capitals, including Washington, India and Russia signed a friendship treaty on Aug. 9.

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NIEDZIENSKI
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مركز النهر

The Khrushchev Era

It lasted little more than a decade—from Stalin's death in 1953 to his deposition in 1964—but the era of Nikita Khrushchev was critical for the Soviet Union and the world. There were other statesmen of stature and repute in his day—Eisenhower and Kennedy in the United States, Eden and Macmillan in Britain, De Gaulle in France, Mao in China. But the Khrushchev color and flamboyance, his crude panache, his occasional recklessness combined with fundamental shrewdness, made the decade peculiarly his own.

Nikita Khrushchev took the Soviet Union out of the dark night of Stalinism, out of that pervasive fear which made the Kremlin a symbol of terror for the Russian people and all their neighbors. He broke a long tradition in his country of eliminating political rivals with the bullet, and an almost equally strong tradition which judged all nations by their ideological purity—as determined by Josef Stalin. In a land that had long sacrificed bread to arms and factories, he paid more attention to bread.

His failures were numerous, and some of his ventures were dangerous in his own time and still carry a threat: He injected Soviet power into Cuba and evoked the missile crisis; he extended that power to the Middle East, with ultimate results that have not yet been made manifest; he exacerbated relations with China, and the end of that drama is not in sight. Much of this turmoil

may be attributed to the defects of the Khrushchev qualities.

Yet Stalin's rigidity would not have tolerated a Naasser as ally. Geared to the tank columns and swarming infantry of his great patriotic war he would not have vaulted to the stars, like Khrushchev's cosmonauts, or leaped the Atlantic with missiles. Neither could Stalin grasp the total threat of nuclear destruction involved in his own rejection of any curb on the Soviet Union's nuclear development; neither could Stalin conceive of "peaceful coexistence"—that phrase which Khrushchev took from Chou En-lai and Nehru.

That Khrushchev died a "nonperson," his passing marked initially by an atmosphere of punctured secrecy that paid no honor to him, or to the government that succeeded him, indicates that the Byzantine thinking of the Kremlin has not altered completely since Stalin's day. That he died in bed, seven years after his fall from power, shows that it has altered considerably. And if a Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean and Middle East on the brink of war may be considered part of his legacy, so are the Berlin agreement, the SALT talks, the prospect of a European security treaty.

For good or ill, Nikita Khrushchev, with his peasant cunning and his extravagant gestures, forcibly propelled the Soviet Union into the real world of the last half of the 20th century. And on balance, the world must find more good than ill in his highly flavored reign.

Avoiding a Fiasco

The cabinet-level conference between the United States and Japan engendered angry argument and wound up with both governments still far apart on their trade and monetary disputes.

The Nixon administration is convinced that it can compel Premier Sato's government to revalue the yen enough to wipe out Japan's trade surplus with the United States—on pain of being excluded from the American market by tariff walls, quotas and other barriers to trade.

Japan is refusing to submit to this extreme American pressure. The Sato government has suffered heavy political damage at home as a result of Mr. Nixon's two policy "bombshells"—his planned visit to Communist China and his new economic policy, particularly the floating of the dollar and the imposition of a 10 percent surcharge on imports.

The Tokyo regime, which cannot let itself appear a weak American vassal, is hitting back as best it can, even refusing to commit itself at this time to give all-out support to the United States effort to preserve Nationalist China's membership in the United Nations.

It is not too late to prevent this dangerous turn in Japanese-American relations from escalating into a full-scale political and economic fiasco. But to do so will require greater flexibility and realism than have yet been present in either Washington or Tokyo.

The Japanese government must recognize that a lasting improvement in its trade relations with the United States requires a further upward valuation of the yen. The recent decision of Tokyo to float the yen was

a move in this direction, but Washington's unwillingness to indicate when and under what conditions it would abolish the 10 percent import surcharge has apparently caused Japan to tie additional changes in the value of the yen to the multilateral negotiations with Europe. Japan has also moved some distance toward trade liberalization, but not enough.

Part of the trouble is a growing suspicion—not only in Tokyo but throughout the world—that the Nixon administration is little interested in returning to liberal trade principles, despite the President's rhetorical tributes to those principles.

The time has come for Mr. Nixon to clarify his intentions on trade policy. The 10 percent surcharge has served as a lever to start movement toward a needed realignment of exchange rates and a major reform of the international monetary system. But any hint of American intention to freeze in the import surcharge and the discriminatory features of the proposed 10 percent investment tax credit will push other nations to a conviction that the real Nixon doctrine in the economic area is protectionism—a conviction that would bring worldwide retaliation.

An opportunity to begin reversing the perilous Japanese-American estrangement will present itself in Mr. Nixon's meeting with Emperor Hirohito in Alaska later this month. On an even broader scale, movement toward a resolution of the overall economic impasse should be initiated by the United States at the meeting of the Group of Ten industrial nations in London this week.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Crisis as Usual

Who would think that the world is still in the throes of its biggest financial crisis since the second World War? Not the Group of Ten—the rich nations' economic club—to judge by the outcome of their meeting in Paris last weekend and by the prospects for their gathering in London next week.

The divisions between the Western nations over the future of the world's trading and monetary arrangements is not a matter of mere textbook concern. Unless agreement is reached—and soon—the danger is that each national government will attempt a partial, necessarily nationalist, solution on its own. This would mean retreat into a world of mutually hostile and economically protectionist trade blocs.

—From the Guardian (London).

Isolating South Africa

The cancellation of the South African cricket tour of Australia had surely become inevitable. The difficulties experienced by the South African rugby team in Australia this summer made it hard enough to complete that tour, and it is obviously much easier to disrupt a cricket match. Even if it had proved physically possible to play for any length of time, the strain on the players

would have been such as to make the tour a cricketer's farce. There is indeed a remarkable parallel between the experience of South African sportsmen in Britain in 1970 and in Australia this year. The demonstrations against the Springboks rugby team in Britain last year were so sustained as to force the reluctant conclusion that the cricket tour, which was due to follow within a matter of months, was simply not a practical proposition. Now in Australia the ordeal of the rugby players has prevented the cricketers following in their wake. The effect is to intensify the isolation of South African sportsmen from international competition. The South African cricket team—which happens ironically to be probably the finest the country has ever produced—is unable to play any side worthy of its mettle. In other sports as well, the doors are being shut against South Africa.

—From the Times (London).

Ruling Ulster

We are clearly heading for a situation in which the campaign of violence by the IRA Provisionals will provoke a countercampaign of illegal violence from the Protestants. If we reach that situation, there would be no alternative but direct rule from Westminster.

—From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

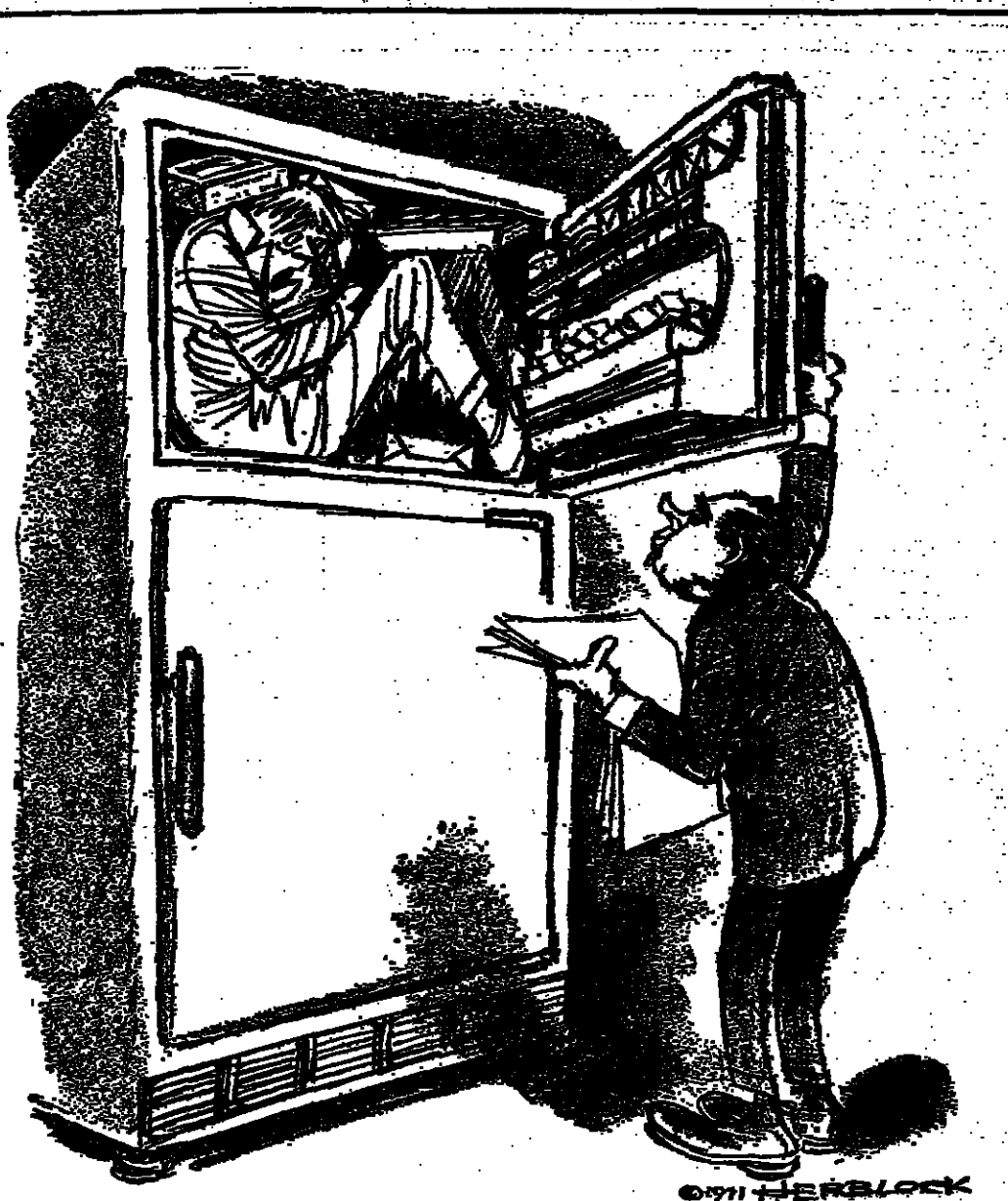
September 13, 1896

LONDON—After more than a fortnight's rest, Big Ben began to toll out the hours once more for the city from the huge clock tower at Westminster at six o'clock last night. The long holiday and some keen and loving attentions that he has received from the city's clock doctors seem to have definitely benefited the old fellow, and his boom, according to the "Star," is even more sonorous than before.

Fifty Years Ago

September 13, 1921

SAN FRANCISCO—Charged with first degree murder, Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle, the cinema star, spent last night in a bare cell at the police station. Although his friends pleaded for permission to give bail for him, California law does not permit bail on a murder charge. "Fatty" is charged with the murder of Miss Virginia Rappe, whose death occurred after a party held in Arbuckle's rooms at the St. Francis Hotel.



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"You Mean After November 13th I Come Down Into the Fridge?"

Japan Is in Doubt

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—You don't have to be Gen. De Gaulle or Winston Churchill to imagine enterprises of pith and moment affecting the United States and Japan. But you'd never know it from the agenda of the joint cabinet talks held here in Washington last week.

The meeting dealt with a vast array of hot, but essentially small, potatoes. And there lies the reason why Japanese-American relations have recently been going sour.

At the top of the agenda for last week's business was the matter of exchange rates. Secretary of State William Rogers came out flatly and asked the Japanese for a major upward revision of the yen against the dollar.

The Japanese, in a gesture that reflected the mean spirit of the occasion, leaked an advance text of Secretary Rogers' remarks. Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda, even before hearing Mr. Rogers, announced that yen revaluation was a multilateral, not a bilateral, subject. Here might be the United States' chance to get out from under the recent 10 percent tax on imports "at the earliest possible date."

Peking Issue

A second issue important in the talks last week was Chinese representation at the United Nations. Secretary Rogers indicated that, while accepting a UN seat for Communist China, Washington would also fight to keep Japan to co-sponsor the American resolution.

The Japanese replied they wanted to study the matter further. In fact, no Japanese commitment would be worth anything now anyway. For the Chinese issue has become a central bone of contention in Japanese politics, dividing especially the ruling Liberal Democratic party of Premier Eisaku Sato.

A third issue for the talks last week involved Japanese textile exports to this country. The men from Tokyo were reminded of President Nixon's pledge to American producers that he would get from them an international agreement limiting the flow.

The Japanese replied they had already put into effect voluntary limitations on textile exports. Since the voluntary agreement was only two months old, it made sense to wait and see how it worked.

These issues are, of course, not wholly trivial. They are hot items for Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Finance and Commerce in the weeks and months ahead. Such matters always, and necessarily, dominate ministerial meetings. And they do have to be explored. Still, yen rates and the exact texts of UN resolutions and the export volume of knitted jerseys are not exactly Olympian subjects. There are far bigger issues at stake.

Defense of Japan

There is the matter of Japanese defense and whether it should be nuclear or not. There is the related question of Japan's role in the three-cornered world of the United States, Russia and Japan. There is the connected issue of Japanese relations with Southeast Asia, India and the rest of the underdeveloped world. In the past these questions could easily be left unasked. Japan's low profile was assumed,

and the world of Japanese-American relations could safely be left to ministerial meetings. But that is no longer the case. Everything about Japan from the inner dynamics of her politics to her external weight in the world is up for grabs. More than at any time since Pearl Harbor, Japan is in doubt. The need, accordingly, is to start thinking big about Japan.

Unless there is open discussion about the large issues, the scrimony generated by fights over exchange rates and resolutions and China could drive Washington and Tokyo to irrational steps. What, after all, would it profit the United States to gain a couple of points in yen revaluation if the price was a nuclear Japan?

Back to Fiery Run

By James Reston

EVERY RUN, Va.—The equinox has come to Virginia a little early this year, and Fiery Run, fed by gully-washing rains off Rattlesnake Mountain, is charging down these lovely valleys to the Rappahannock and the sea. It is starting to come home to us old Virginia boys in the hills after a long journey into China, for it is a reminder of how old the American Revolution really is, and how young are the revolutions of China and the Soviet Union.

The Chinese Communists are now celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of their party. Though they represent the oldest civilization in the human family and almost a quarter of the human race, they talk as if history began 21 years ago when they defeated Chiang Kai-shek and took over the administration of China.

But down the road here in Fauquier County of Virginia, John Marshall, the fourth Chief Justice of the United States, the eldest of fifteen children of Thomas Marshall (1730-1802) and Mary Keith Marshall, daughter of an immigrant Scottish preacher, was writing revolutionary law more than a hundred years before Mao Tse-tung began studying Karl Marx as an obscure assistant in the library at Peking University.

The interesting thing about this is that the Chinese no longer think about America as a revolutionary force in the world, and to a lesser extent this is also true of the Russians. Though the United States, despite all its disappointments, has created a more equal society than either the Soviet Union or Communist China, it is still regarded in Peking and Moscow as a selfish and even regressive state, and even our old friends in Britain, France and Germany have their doubts.

Something Wrong

So there is obviously something wrong. In the headlines of the world's press and in the voice of radio and the pictures on television these days Washington seems to be in trouble. Not only in Vietnam but in world trade and finance, even with the young, the poor and the blacks at home there is controversy.

Even the "slimly dollar" is now being traded at a discount in the capitals of the world. Yet if you listen to officials in Peking, Tokyo or London, Washington sounds more reasonable and generous than any of them, more willing to forget the past and concentrate on the future, more conscious of the present scientific revolution, more aware and more willing to try to work out some kind of new world order for the control of war, money and military arms. To be fair about it, no politician

start thinking big about Japan. Unless there is open discussion about the large issues, the scrimony generated by fights over exchange rates and resolutions and China could drive Washington and Tokyo to irrational steps. What, after all, would it profit the United States to gain a couple of points in yen revaluation if the price was a nuclear Japan?

Down these Virginia lanes, this is not a popular policy. Fauquier County is conservative. Harry Byrd country. It is intensely patriotic, and even hawkish on Vietnam. But it has to deal with the realities of the land and its people and, conservative as it is, it is beginning to show a readiness for change.

The Difference

This is the big difference between the United States and China or Russia. The United States is beginning to admit that maybe it has been wrong in the past. Fauquier County used to grow corn and plow the hillsides and let the soil slide down into Fiery Run and the Rappahannock, but now it is raising new cattle on new pastures with new strains of grass and even taking a new look at its political as well as its agricultural future.

Peking and Moscow differ on many things, but they seem to agree on the proposition that, at least in public, they have never been wrong about anything. They defend everything they have done in the past, no matter how silly, and in fairness to President Nixon, he has not been making the same mistake.

He has said, quite clearly, that States is consoling, that Washington's policy on Vietnam has been wrong, that his domestic economic policies have not worked out, that the time has come to negotiate new policies at home and abroad and that for this purpose he should go to Peking and should try to arrange an accommodation with Japan and other nations on trade and monetary policies.

In so doing, Mr. Nixon has finally come around to the pragmatic and progressive tradition of John Marshall. He has not been a revolutionary symbol in the past, but his new China and his economic policies have brought him full circle and hopefully he will get the support of the Democrats, the allies and the Communists on this fundamental change.

Master of Theatrics But a Sober Realist

By Chambers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON—On the evening of Sept. 10, 1966, I went up to the head table to ask Nikita Khrushchev for his autograph. It was at the Los Angeles World Affairs Council dinner for the Soviet premier, and his ambassador, Mikhail (Spudnik Mike) Menzhikov, did the interpreting. Nikita S. Gergeshevich turned over the dinner invitation card I had proffered for his signature. "It's not a blank check," I said. "You don't have to worry." Quick as ever he replied: "I'm not worrying. I have nothing for a poor man." He scribbled his signature on the back of the card.

A few minutes later, Khrushchev's inaugural nature produced a quite different result. Los Angeles Mayor Norris Poulson stood up to publicly chide Khrushchev for his earlier statement that we will bury you. Khrushchev reacted with rage. He already had explained that remark, he said, and it referred to economic competition, not to a military strike. "I am deeply concerned over these conscious distortions of my thoughts," he shouted at the stunned audience. "I've never mentioned any rockets."

"Let's not try to bury one another," Khrushchev declared. "We are the two most powerful nations and the consequences of a play on words can be too sad for our people. Our rockets are on the assembly line. I have come with serious intentions and you try to reduce the matter to simply a joke. If you want to compete in a cold war, go ahead, but think what it means with modern weapons."

Furious Attack

Khrushchev worked himself into a fury. It had taken him 15 hours to fly to America, he said, but it would take "seven less" to return. He turned on Poulson, shouting again: "I trust that even the mayor reads the press. In my country the chairman of the city council reads the press or he isn't elected the next time he runs. If you want to insist on this cold war line, then there can be no thought of disarmament."

The dinner ended in a shambles. Ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson, back from Moscow for Khrushchev's American tour, thought he might very well head for home the next day. Khrushchev was out of sorts over the refusal of the Americans to let him visit Disneyland.

Next morning, Khrushchev was glowering as we boarded the special train for San Francisco. But the friendly crowd at Sausalito bars warmed him up. During an incredible roving press conference he held as he walked through the press cars (one of the hundreds of newsmen and cameramen tried to jam last they miss something), Khrushchev was back to his old self.

"The people are wonderful," he told us. "The people want peace. There must be peace in the whole world." After the crowd at the San Luis Obispo stop, he was on top again but still needing about Disneyland. "I'm especially glad that the house arrest I was placed under has been lifted" and "they allowed me to approach the people and to look them in the eye."

"I'm a political leader," he said. "My strength is my tie with the people. To lose the tie is to lose all influence."

Extraordinary Leader

A most extraordinary political leader he was, indeed one of the most amazing and unusual of this turbulent century. He had been invited to America by President Eisenhower as a way out of an impasse over Berlin, and he was all eyes and ears to see and know about this epitome of capitalism.

Somehow, looking back must give this peasant of Ukraine an immense credit, both for his own despite the bodies he threw on the way to the top, bringing the Soviet Union realization that in these the weapons of technology are ideologically naive.

James Reston
Now that he must be nearing the end of his several months' fact-finding expedition—one could term it diplomatic mission—James Reston should be complimented on having given a new dimension to journalism, not only for his brilliant reporting and shrewd interpretations, but for his consistency in both.

Journalists everywhere will share a twinge of jealousy which stems from admiration for the fine work of a colleague. But all will agree that Mr. Reston has succeeded in raising the standard of reporting to an all-time high.

Behavior Control
If I am incapable of controlling my own behavior through free

will because my behavior is inevitable product of external influences, as Harvard professor B. F. Skinner argues (NY 6), just what advantage do I see in my being controlled by someone who (by his own admission) is incapable of controlling his own behavior?
This is only a small part of Mr. Skinner's case against his basic premise to the 49 controllers. Like all others he has forgotten to control himself. His own behavior hence all of his ideas—no wise he no more than a controlled product of external vicissitudes influenced.
Therefore, the slightest claim for these ideas to be of objective truth would once fraudulent and self-serving.
MICHAEL C. MILLER
Belknap, W. Chapman

Handwritten signature or mark in the bottom left corner.

Tokyo and Washington: It Now Mayonara?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—When Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said at a news conference on Friday that basic differences between the United States and Japan would not be bridged by Tokyo's refusal to cooperate with American resolutions on the U.S. proposal for a simultaneous representation in the United Nations, the simultaneous fact that they would be so at hand...



Japanese Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda fought stubbornly at a Washington meeting last week to minimize the threatened reduction of Japanese automobile, television, textile and other exports to the United States as a result of President Nixon's new economic policy.

U.S. Sets a High Price on Monetary Stability

By Robert Kleiman
NEW YORK (NYT)—President Nixon's Hertz-Avis approach to the world economy—keeping America No. 1—undoubtedly appeals to many voters at home. But there is less enthusiasm abroad. Last week the country's chief allies were asked to help finance Mr. Nixon's ambition by absorbing a far greater increase in American exports than they had dreamed would be sought. Otherwise, they were told, the basic American balance of payments deficit would quadruple to an annual rate of \$10 to \$12 billion.

Secretary Connally will be pressed this week to prove his claim and to reveal precisely the other demands he wants satisfied before ending the dollar float and the "temporary" import surcharge that overnight, on Aug. 15, almost doubled the height of the American tariff wall. Unless he does so, his projected conference in London Wednesday with the Group of Ten finance ministers is unlikely to go any better than Mr. Volker's session with their deputies. That meeting went so badly that agreement could not be reached even on an agenda for Wednesday's ministerial conference, and participants expressed a yearning for monetary stability before new arrangements can be set in place.

Loudest Voice

Fukuda made a point of being at both news conferences, as he was on Friday, that the sessions had been set out in "loud voices," with what Secretary John B. Connally called an "architect of the new policy," sounding the alarm of a new era.

Difficult Politically

Moreover, upward revaluation is a deflationary step that is politically difficult to take. To pass this onerous task, both Japan and the Common Market last week urged the United States to join in a mutual readjustment of currency rates by a partial devaluation of the dollar.

Spur to Depression

The danger in such a course is a resumption of the trade and monetary warfare of the 1930s, when competitive devaluations, import restrictions, export subsidies and other "beggar-thy-neighbor" policies helped trigger a world depression and kept it going by inhibiting trade.

Why Pay More

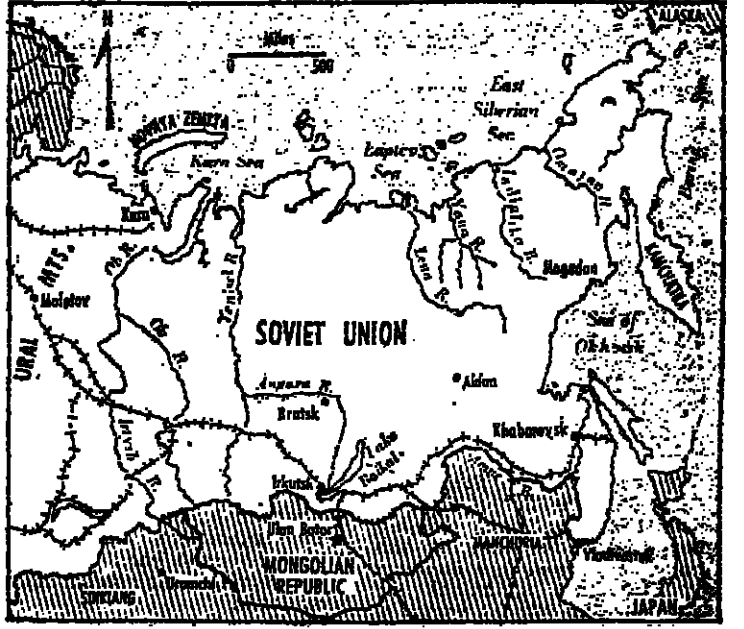
To ship your car & baggage? 65 years experience of cargo & auto shipping services. GARGO INT'L. CAR SHIPPING 25 Ave. Opéra, Paris, Tel.: 74.28.26.

In the Best of All Soviet Worlds, the Future Of Siberia Would Be Hundreds of Bratsks...

"Russia, your maternal image Has been revealed to me in Bratsk..." —Yevgeny Yevtushenko.

By Robert G. Kaiser

BRATSK (WP).—This, the Soviet version of the new Jerusalem, the future as it ought to be, here today. Twenty years ago Bratsk was a dot in the vast Siberian forest called the Taiga. Now it is a booming town of nearly 200,000, and the home of one of the biggest hydroelectric projects in the world.



Mr. Gusvich is a bright-eyed, curly-haired man with a barrel chest, the result of his weight lifting. He is a Jew, as he announced early in two days of conversations with a foreigner, and as enthusiastic a Soviet citizen as one could imagine.

The pioneers of Bratsk became national heroes in official propaganda, in songs, in a long Yevtushenko poem called "Bratsk Hydroelectric Station." Many of the original builders of Bratsk are still here, watching their children grow up and their hair get gray, though many have also left.

"We are the real Communists," one enthusiastic resident boasted, "we are really building socialism." He said it with a mysterious wink. The people of Bratsk don't try to hide their distaste for "the other side of the Urals," where they presume bureaucracy to be rampant and stifling.

The history of Bratsk suggests the kind of obstacles that make the development of Siberia so difficult. When the first workers arrived on the scene of the proposed new dam, local hunters carried their guns suggested that the dam should be built somewhere else, thank you. For several years the workers here lived in camps and trailers. It took two years just to bring electricity to Bratsk—a 360-mile line had to be built from Irkutsk to the southeast.

Most of the population works and lives about 25 miles from the dam in what is now the main part of town. There the five-story brick and prefabricated concrete apartment houses go on for miles, like so many matchboxes scattered in clearings in the Taiga.

The biggest employers in Bratsk are two huge factories that produce paper products and aluminum (from ore mined hundreds of miles away). They are located about a mile beyond the edge of town, and the workers get to the factories on a special train that goes back and forth between town and factory all day.

Workers like these are the key to the future development of Siberia. More Marchuks will be needed to pioneer new cities and projects, but ordinary workers will always be the crucial factor. Siberia already has a labor shortage, and without enough labor the grandiose plans that have been drawn in Moscow will not be realized.

THE LONG WEEKENDS CRUISE TO NEW YORK FROM APRIL 30.

Advertisement for QE2/France cruise line. Text: "Every week till early November those great European pleasure islands Le France and QE2, slip out of Le Havre and Southampton for New York. You'll have five blissful days before you hit the big city again. Five days of truly sensational food and comfort, action or inaction, entertainment or solitude—whichever you wish." Includes contact information for Le France and QE2.

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Eurobonds

Euro-Commercial Paper May Give Quiet Primary Market a Boost

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ)—The reintroduction last week of Euro-commercial paper (ECP), a type of financing that first appeared a year ago, may be significant to a currently quiet primary Eurobond market.

J. Henry Schroder Wagg, which brought out the first three ECP issues in 1970, said Thursday that Honeywell Inc. plans a \$5 million ECP issue.

ECP are based on promissory notes with a duration of three to six months. They carry interest rates aligned to those of the Eurodollar market.

Honeywell was holding back because the six-month Eurodollar rate is around 8.5 percent.

The cost to a borrower of a small ECP issue, around \$25 million, is marginally below that of a domestic bank loan.

Most traders, particularly those involved in the large U.S. commercial paper market, are studying the potential of the ECP market even though issuing managers' commissions are lower than for a straight Eurodollar or Eurobond loan.

Goldman, Sachs and Co. plans to make a formal announcement of an ECP issue early next month. Lehman Brothers is also believed considering entering the market.

Reintroduction of the ECP comes at a time when new issue activity is at a very low ebb because of the uncertainty surrounding the dollar and the possibility of new exchange rates.

Activity in ECP issues, particularly for U.S. borrowers, was delayed initially because the Bank of England refused permission to a large U.S. bank early in 1970 to make such an issue because it felt market conditions were "inappropriate."

Shortly after Schroder Wagg made its treble issue for \$15 million, the United States Department of Commerce changed its regulations on overseas loans for U.S. corporations.

Despite the renewed interest in this type of financing, some dealers have doubts about ECP issues.

The manager of a large U.S. trading house said he didn't believe that such issues were financially advantageous to corporate borrowers.

Another trader said that the cost of a large ECP issue, one for \$50 million or more, might be higher than the cost of a normal domestic bank loan.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Table with columns: Latest Week, Prior Week, 1970 Sept. 6. Rows include Commodity Index, Currency in circulation, Total loans, Steel prod (tons), Auto production, Daily oil prod (bbls), Freight car loadings, Elec Pwr. by-hc, Business failures.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

Table with columns: August, Prior Month, 1970. Rows include Employed, Unemployed, Industrial production, Personal income, Money supply, Consumer's Price Index, Contract contracts, Mfrs. inventories, Exports, Imports.

*000 omitted figures subject to revision by source. Commodity Index, based on 1957-59=100 and the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits as reported by the Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Some traders believe that for a \$50 million issue bank back-up lines of credit would be needed to provide support when market conditions might make a renewal (roll-over) operation financially impossible.

In the secondary market last

week conditions were good. In the convertible sector the market was firm with retail buying noted during the earlier part of the week.

In the straight sector dealers reported firm conditions with some professional short covering and investor buying.

Profit-Taking, Wariness Over Next Nixon Move Pushes N.Y. Stock and Bond Prices Into a Slide

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (NYT)—The financial markets' extended their buoyant "Nixon rally" early last week—the exuberant response to the administration's new economic program proclaimed so dramatically Aug. 15. But, toward the weekend, the markets turned gingerly downward in a display of wariness over the possible outlines of the program's second phase starting in mid-November.

Some of the recent restraint in both the stock and bond markets was also obviously a result of profit-taking after the sharp upswing in prices that greeted the hold initiatives in Washington.

The stock market closed narrowly mixed with small changes in the leading market's drive toward higher prices and lower interest rates halted as investors lost their enthusiasm after the last four weeks' substantial decrease in yields.

Moreover, investors were hardly impressed with the President's pep talk to Congress on Thursday in which he sought bipartisan support for his economic legislation.

But the financial and business community did applaud the part of the President's address in which he promised that the system of wage and price stabilization to be invoked following expiration of the freeze on Nov. 13 would be temporary.

At the same time, Secretary of State William P. Rogers was telling a joint United States-Japanese cabinet meeting that while

the 10 percent surcharge mandated on foreign goods shipped here was temporary, "its removal must await a satisfactory settlement with our trading partners."

He indicated that the United States felt that countries with chronic surpluses in their international payments had the obligation to take the necessary measures—increasing imports, eliminating export incentives, stimulating capital outflows and raising the value of their currency exchange rates—to bring the global balance of payments into equilibrium.

The euphoria over the domestic and international economic package enunciated by President Nixon on Aug. 15 is still evident in the financial markets and

across the nation. So is the confidence that it will accomplish many positive results.

Clearly, Wall Street and the public in general are counting on the administration to devise a forceful, workable blueprint for economic stability once the wage-price freeze is lifted.

The President's early assurance that the freeze will not be extended was somewhat surprising, inasmuch as it is realized that the construction and success of an effective post-freeze plan will obviously hinge on responsible fiscal and monetary actions in the meantime. That will be no easy task.

The greatest danger is that Congress, in trying to redress some patent inequities in the

Nixon program, may become a liberal in an economic worthy social objectives.

Meanwhile, apart from the anticipatory jubilation of the financial markets and the upward adjustment of some leading currencies, there have been limited effects so far from President's new economic program, but it is generally felt that it is too early to

many concrete results.

The stock market closed on Monday with a slight gain, but small changes in all the averages in heavier trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 1.75 points for the day to 911.00; Standard & Poor's stock index slipped 0.27 to 255.50.

Volume for the four sessions of the week totaled 1.6 billion shares, compared with 1.5 billion for the preceding week.

Glitche ranked as last month's most active stock, thanks to a block of 437,500 shares of hands on Thursday. It rose to 42 7/8 on a total return of 663.00 shares.

The big trade reflected national activity in Glitche's plans to begin national production of a new double-bladed in the autumn.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (NYT)—Prices on the American Stock Exchange and on the Over-the-Counter market rose slightly last week although profit-taking in the last two days of trading erased some of the earlier gains.

The profit-taking began mostly on Thursday following President Nixon's speech to Congress in which he said the wage-price freeze will end Nov. 13 but avoided details of what comes next.

Analysts expressed disappointment that there was nothing new on what to expect after the economic controls are lifted.

The gains earlier in the week were attributed to a statement by the White House after the close of the market on Sept. 3 that Mr. Nixon opposed the imposition of an excess profits tax.

Volume in both markets rose despite the shortened four-day trading week because of the Labor Day holiday. On the Amex, turnover climbed to 16,585,115 shares from 15,623,020 shares in the preceding week. The exchange's price index finished on Friday at 25.66, up 0.15 on the week.

The NASDAQ industrial price index for the Over-the-Counter market rose 0.66 point to 112.23.

Over-Counter Market

Large table listing various over-the-counter stocks with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes companies like GenCorp, Kaman, and various electronics and industrial firms.

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter industries give the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the reference from the previous week's bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which securities can be bought and sold. Prices do not include retail markups, markdown or commission.

Table listing various over-the-counter stocks with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes companies like AAI Corp, ABC Ind, ADA Financ, and various financial and industrial firms.

Table listing various over-the-counter stocks with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes companies like Bohemia Lumb, Bonanza Ind, Borden Ind, and various industrial and financial firms.

Table listing various over-the-counter stocks with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes companies like Amex, Amex Ind, Amex Corp, and various financial and industrial firms.

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Table of bond sales with columns for Bond, Sale in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net Change. Includes various government and corporate bonds.

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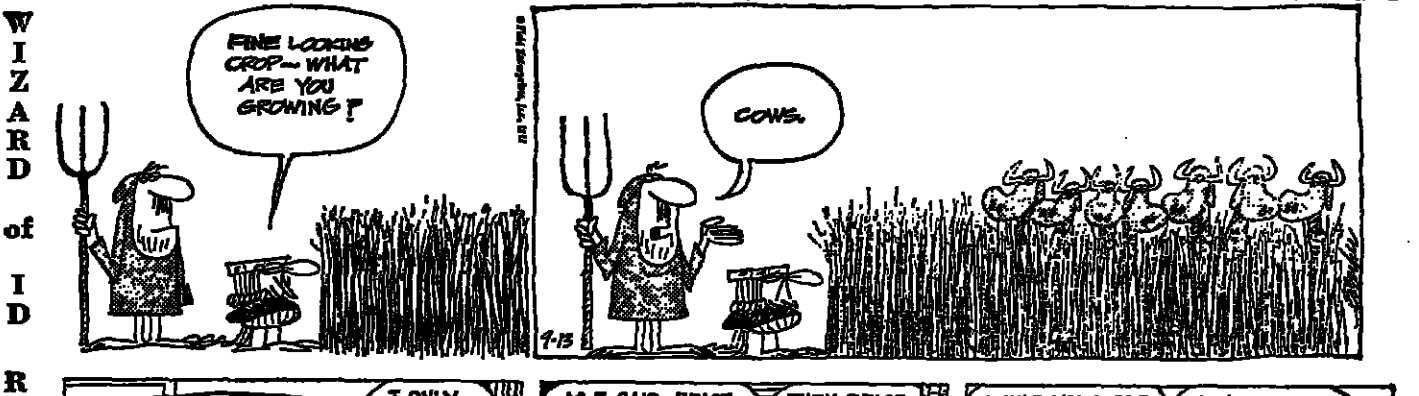
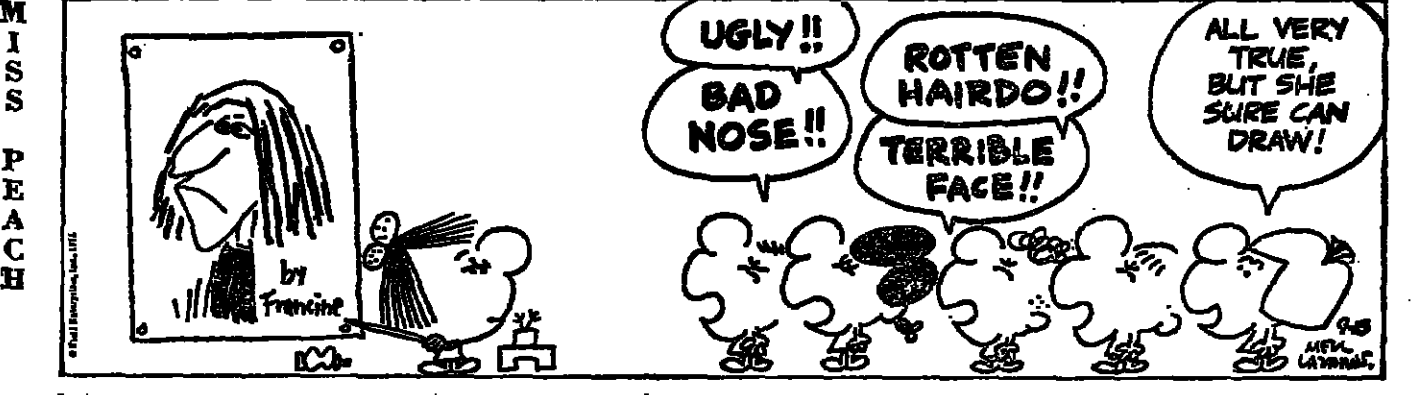
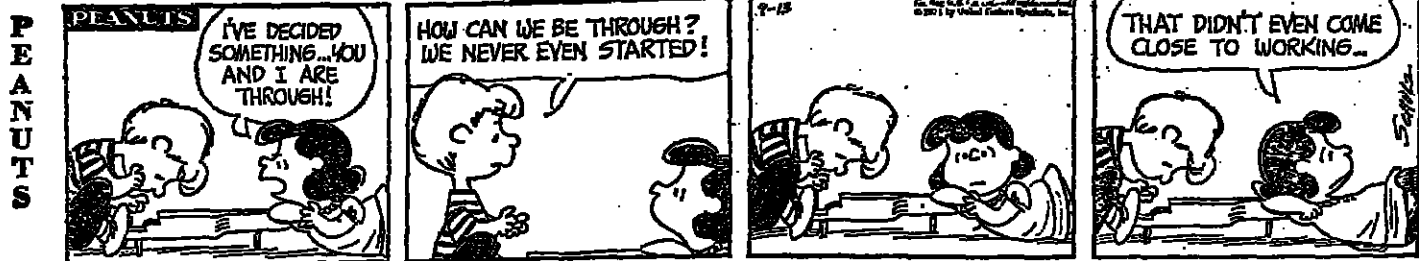
Advertisement for International Bank & Trust Limited, Nassau, Bahamas. Includes text about deposit services, interest rates, and contact information.

Table of insurance stocks with columns for Stock, Price, and Change. Lists various insurance companies and their stock prices.

Table of market averages and American exchange with columns for Index, Value, and Change. Includes Dow Jones, S&P 500, and other market indices.

Table of international bonds with columns for Bond, Price, and Change. Lists various international government and corporate bonds.

Advertisement for Marine Midland Bank, New York. Includes text about international banking services, currency exchange, and contact information.



BRIDGE

South ventured a weak two-spade bid on the diagramed deal although the quality of the suit did not measure up to textbook standards...

Bridge hand diagram showing North, South, West, and East cards.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Jumble word game instructions and a grid of letters to be unscrambled.

BOOKS

LIEUTENANT CALLEY His Own Story By John Sack. Viking, 181 pp. \$4.95.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF LT. CALLEY By Richard Hammer. With drawings by Howard J. Coward McCann & Geoghegan. 398 pp. \$7.95.

ONE did not read these two books on Lieut. William L. Calley Jr., convicted murderer of no fewer than 21 "Oriental human beings" with an entirely open mind...

Both books cut deep enough to touch the marrow but provide scant relief. In "His Own Story," as told to John Sack, a freelance journalist, Calley paints a picture of overwhelming circumstances...

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with across and down clues.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom left.

As College Football Opens Season

Alabama Upsets USC to Give Coach Bryant 200th Victory

LEY PP. 11-14

ANN ARBOR, Sept. 12 (AP)—Bear Bryant's 200th football coaching victory was one of the sweetest...

U.S. Open Tennis Postponed 2d Straight Day Due to Rain

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Rain forced postponement of the U.S. Open tennis championships...

S. Swimmers Establish More Records in Russia

The two records on the final day gave U.S. swimmers five world marks for the three-day meet...

St. Leger

CASTLE, England, Sept. 12 (AP)—Lester Piggott rode a work in Woods to a neck victory...

Bourbon First

Sept. 12 (NYT)—A colt who flopped in an early Derby won the \$185,000 Royal Oak...

Mal Triumphs

Sept. 12—One de Mal, a 12-year-old mare, who won the trotting championship...

Japanese Run Marathon

Sept. 12—A 12-year-old mare, who won the trotting championship...

Ohio State Fullbacks, Gained 351 Yards in 37 Carries and Scored Touchdowns on Runs of Three and 11 Yards

Stanford 15, Missouri 0
Billy Ray Stuckey cracked Missouri's defense with a 72-yard touchdown run...

Arkansas 51, California 20

Arkansas' Joe Ferguson, making his first start as a college quarterback, lifted two touchdowns...

Colorado 51, LSU 21

Colorado tailback Charlie Davis gained 174 yards and scored two touchdowns...

Substitute Quarterback Dave Evers

Substitute quarterback Dave Evers led Pittsburgh to a fourth-period touchdown...

Steve James Gained 203 Yards on 40 Carries and Junior Soccer-Style Kicker David Wright Kicked Four Field Goals as Duke Upset Florida, 12-6, in Tampa

Steve James gained 203 yards on 40 carries and junior soccer-style kicker David Wright kicked four field goals...

Michigan 21, Northwestern 6

Outplayed most of the first half, Michigan parlayed the end-around play and a "goatending" touchdown...

Navy 19, Virginia 6

A determined Navy team put together two scoring drives in the third period...

South Carolina 24, Ga. Tech 7

South Carolina, starting its first season as a football independent, used safeties, a blocked punt...

Nebraska 34, Oregon 7

Powerful Nebraska dominated Oregon as the defending national champion Cornhuskers methodically rolled to their 20th consecutive victory...

Chuck Riley, Three Touchdowns and Running Backs Joe Schwartz and George Klein Scored Two Touchdowns as Toledo Whipped East Carolina, 45-0, on the Road and Extended Its Winning Streak to 24 Games—The Longest in the Nation

Washington's Huskies, stung by an early touchdown, capitalized on an alert defense to crush the University of California at Santa Barbara...

Wash. 65, Calif. 7

Washington's Huskies, stung by an early touchdown, capitalized on an alert defense to crush the University of California at Santa Barbara...

Michigan 10, Illinois 6

Michigan State stopped the coaching debut of Bob Blackman at Illinois and blanked the Illini, 10-0, in the Big Ten opener at East Lansing...



AWAY FROM THE PACK—O.J. Simpson of the Buffalo Bills stops and prepares to change directions in game against Green Bay Packers won, 20-14.

Blanda's Exhibition Beats Colts

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 12 (AP)—Revenge and the oldest pro, George Blanda, pushed the Oakland Raiders to a 24-3 victory over the Super Bowl champion Baltimore Colts...

Coody's 68 Leads Nicklaus By 3 in Golf World Series

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 12 (NYT)—Charles Coody, the Masters champion but a newcomer to the World Series of Golf, scored a 68 yesterday and led Jack Nicklaus by three strokes...

Major League Standings

Table with columns for American League Eastern Division, American League Western Division, National League Eastern Division, and National League Western Division. Lists teams and their win-loss records.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

Table listing line scores for various sports events including baseball, football, and tennis on Friday and Saturday.

Dodgers Win, Trail by 3

Giants Win to End Losing Streak at 7...

ATLANTA, Sept. 12 (AP)—The San Francisco Giants snapped a seven-game losing streak today as Tito Fuentes and Bobby Bonds belted first-inning home runs to help down the Atlanta Braves, 6-1.

After Aaron Helps Trim Their Margin

ATLANTA, Sept. 12 (UPI)—Hank Aaron again trimmed the Giants.

Sunday

Los Angeles continued to stalk front-running San Francisco, erupting for four runs in the seventh inning to defeat San Diego, 5-2.

Saturday

and Aaron, who won Friday night's game with a three-run homer, slammed his 63rd lifetime blast.

College Football Results

Table listing college football results from various conferences including the Big Ten, Southeastern, and others.

Austrian Killed in Auto Race

IMOLA, Italy, Sept. 12 (UPI)—Klaus Relsch of Austria died of a fractured skull today after his car crashed into a wall and exploded in flames during the 23rd lap of the Imola 500-kilometer auto race.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

Table listing line scores for various sports events including baseball, football, and tennis on Friday and Saturday.

Observer

Upspeak's Rise, Fall

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON — For months President Nixon has been urging his countrymen to moderate their criticism of the country's laws by matching the harsh word with a pat on the national back. "As we correct what is wrong in this nation, let us at the same time let us all get on with the job of making America a better country," he said in a speech last week.



Baker

By autumn of that year his long campaign began to bear fruit. George Wallace was the first to take up the challenge when, after denouncing America's courts as contemptible one evening in Alabama, he closed with a fiery paean to root beer.

While America's Republican economists were a disaster, he said, it had to be admitted that her hot buttered popcorn was absolutely right, particularly in an excessively long movie of the sort there seemed to be more and more of at that time.

Mr. Meany's TV address to the nation occurred on a Friday, and his historical sketch of the development of the push-button melon-butter dispenser, which made it possible to deliver the real thing in the theater lobby, was the most gripping event seen on Friday night television in a decade.

Meany's "upspeak"—as the press with its lust for neologistic obscenities, called it—was an im-

mediate success. President Nixon called personally at AFL-CIO headquarters to thank Meany for having the courage to speak up, a record of the Meany speech instantly sold six million copies and armed holdups at movie houses popcorn stands trebled over the next month.

Whatever might be said in criticism of the country's Vietnam war policy, he told enthusiastically foot-stomping galleries, no one could doubt that our export to that unfortunate country of one-hour dry-cleaning know-how would go down in history as a freshly pressed contribution to Asian civilization.

The Fulbright "upspeak" for one-hour dry-cleaning provoked an early-morning telephone call from Martha Mitchell to a tireless city editor. She said it was all very well for Fulbright to speak up for one-hour dry-cleaning, but if he had had any courage he would have spoken up at the same time for a number of things that were even righter about America: to wit, sirloin steak, Mad Magazine and the Grand Canyon.

To this point the "upspeak" had gone beautifully. Everybody could agree that root beer, hot buttered popcorn, one-hour dry-cleaning, sirloin steak, Mad Magazine and the Grand Canyon were absolutely right. The only things that everybody could agree upon were quickly snuffed up as famous critics moved to speak up fearlessly.

Very soon, however, there was little about America left that everybody could agree was right. The difficulty began when Gov. Rockefeller issued a declaration just before Christmas speaking up for New Jersey. Mayor Lindsay immediately said that the governor didn't know what he was talking about. It was silly to put New Jersey in a class with root beer and hot buttered popcorn, the mayor said.

This flare of old-fashioned criticism was extremely refreshing to the people, who had become tired of "upspeaking" and yearned for something more interesting. Bobby Seale made headlines by denouncing root beer after being told—erroneously as it turned out—that Gov. Wallace had denounced the quacking aspect.

President Nixon delighted everyone with a scathing denunciation of denouncings.

Age of Iron Lives On in 128-Year-Old Hulk

By Alfred Friendly

BRISTOL, England, Sept. 12 (UPI)—The great ship, back in the same drydock from which it was floated 128 years ago, is now a hulk—dismasted, jagged holes in its iron plates, its woodwork torn and rotten. But it is still imposing.

The clipper lines of its keel and bow have a dancer's grace; the outward swell of the hull above the waterline speaks of luxury and spaciousness. Overall, the genius of the greatest engineer of Britain's age of iron proclaims itself.

Its preeminence comes at you: the first iron ship to cross the Atlantic and do so by steam; the first by screw propeller; the biggest steamship built up to that time; the ship that innovated a dozen fundamental features in steamers constructed since then—water-tight transverse bulkheads, balanced rudder, electric log, wire rigging, double bottom, hinged masts, hollow wrought-iron propeller shaft.

The pilgrimage starts at London's Paddington Station that was designed by Isambard Kingdom Brunel. You travel 118 miles over what was his Great Western Railroad, for which he engineered every foot of track, every bridge, cut and tunnel. You end at Bristol, where lies the SS Great Britain, which he conceived, designed and constructed.

The SS Great Britain is being restored to the form and fittings he gave it in 1843; six masts, a single funnel, six-bladed propeller, grand promenade flanked by elegant staterooms, dining saloon 110 feet long, seating 300.

As an engineer, Brunel would be pleased with the salvage job that lifted the 3,000-ton, 323-foot-long hulk from the seabed and with the 7,000-mile tow atop an ocean-going pontoon from the Falkland Islands, at the edge of the Antarctic Ocean, to safe harbor in Bristol in the drydock Brunel had to create to build what was, for the time, a veritable behemoth.

It was barely afloat before Brunel conceived of a craft twice as large. He had seen a smaller iron ship used in coastal traffic, and resolved that his new one should be so constructed.

Initially, however, it was to be a paddle-wheeler. It was half built with places for engines amidships before Brunel spied a little three-masted schooner, the Archimedes, with auxiliary power driving not paddle wheels but a new screw propeller invented by Sir Francis Pettit Smith.

It was simple enough to envisage swinging engines through 90 degrees to drive a propeller under the stern instead of wheels on each beam. But the huge problem, which Brunel ultimately solved, was to carry the power generated by engines amidships along a drive shaft half the length of the ship back to the propeller.



GREAT BRITAIN FOR MELBOURNE

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The ship was launched on July 19, 1843, with enormous fanfare—Albert, the prince consort, did the ceremonial smashing of the champagne bottle.

After sea trials off Avonmouth, the Great Britain sailed to London for five months of fitting out. It was the wonder of the world: black hull with white trim and six masts.

Right from the moment of its launching, when a two-engine tug snapped a line while it was still tethered to the drydock, the ship was bothered with engine and propeller troubles, especially on its second and third Atlantic trips. The fourth was satisfactory—it did both legs in 13 1/2 days—but the fifth was an utter disaster to the ship as Brunel conceived it.

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Because of a faulty chart, which failed to note a new lighthouse, the Great Britain was aground in Dunderburg Bay, Northern Ireland. It stood on the sands, hoisted, buffeted for almost a year, saved partially by a novel mattress of posts and faggots that Brunel invented on the spot. The fact that it survived at all was in itself a triumph for Brunel; no wooden ship could have done it.

Company Bankrupted

When it limped back to Liverpool late in August, 1847, the estimated cost of repair was beyond the resources of the owners. The Great Western Steamship Co. went bankrupt.

The big ship was idle until 1850, when it was sold for a fraction of its original cost. The new owners took the backward but economic step of making it a three-masted, square-rigged sailing ship with auxiliary steam power from a new set of engines.

Then, in 1861, it was once again a success, principally as a passenger-cargo carrier to Melbourne, making 32 record-breaking trips until 1876.

In 1887, it was beaten on the homeward run Melbourne by a sailing ship. The writing was on the wall: the ship was obsolete. It was laid up in 1878 and not put into use again until six years later, scrapped of its machinery, turned into a three-masted, full-rigged ship and made into a cargo carrier.

Under sail, it made two trips to San Francisco—the 45th and 46th in its history—carrying out coal and bringing back wheat. But on its 47th voyage, the ship met heavy weather off Cape Horn and spent a month trying to round it. It eventually gave up and put back to Port Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, on May 25, 1898.

Repair facilities were inadequate and the ship was declared a total wreck. It was sold to a local company, which used it for 47 years as a floating warehouse for wool and coal.

In 1933, the ship had outlived all usefulness and, four years later, was towed a few miles away to a cove and scuttled. It sank a few feet into the sand; much of its decking was torn out to make a bridge and a jetty at Port Stanley.

No one knows how long it might have taken for the ship to disintegrate. By 1968, when salvage efforts began, its hull was still intact.

Ever since 1942, when his imagination was caught by a print of the Great Britain in his office, a British naval architect, Ewan Corriess, had dreamed of rescuing the ship and bringing it back home. Ultimately, a company was formed to do it and a British millionaire, Jack Hayward, offered \$300,000 for the project.

It is not yet clear where the restored ship will ultimately come to rest as a museum, whether in Bristol or on the Thames, hard by Tower Bridge.

PEOPLE: Ohio Girl Named Miss America 1972

Laurie Lea Schaefer, who entered the Miss Ohio pageant three times before winning it, was crowned Miss America 1972 in Atlantic City Saturday night.

The 23-year-old, Auburn-haired girl is from Bexley, Ohio, and was graduated from Ohio University this year. She hopes to do graduate work in radio and television.

The new Miss America won the swimsuit competition Friday night. She is 5 feet 7 and measures 36-24-36.

More than 19,000 persons rose and applauded Miss Schaefer after personal master of ceremonies Bert Parks sang, "There she is, Miss America." Outside of a bathroom attendant, Mr. Parks has seen more bathing suits than anyone in Atlantic City.

Miss Schaefer, who has not yet found a job since graduation, held back her tears when she was named winner of the title which provides a \$10,000 scholarship and more than \$50,000 in contract offers.

"I did cry," she explained. But she said she held back any sign of tears because "I was once told never to cry because 'not too soon, your false eyelashes.' Miss Schaefer is also a lyric soprano, and sang "This Is My Beloved" in the talent segment of the pageant.

The first runner up was Karen Hove, Miss Idaho. Deborah Ann O'Brien of Massachusetts finished third, with Miss Pennsylvania, Maureen Victoria Whisman, fourth, and Alya Warner of Maine was fifth.

CELEBRATING—Maurice Chevalier, his 83d birthday Sunday with a small number of close friends at his country home near Paris.

MARRIED—Prince Philippe of Liechtenstein, 35, and Isabelle de l'Arbre de Malander, 23, a Belgian archaeologist, in Brussels. The ceremony was celebrated by Leo Josef Cardinal Suenens at fashionable Lambert Hotel.

TOURING—Prince Ino of Japan, in New York City. He is investigating, among things, marine biology, geology, American Indian art, and the New York reported the prince scores of questions at the American Museum of History, and, at one point, peering through a peep-hole.

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